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WARSAW PACT DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET

LD201910 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] A conference of deputy foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty countries was held in Berlin on 19 and 20 January. The meeting was held in a climate of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding.

Discussion of CSCE

LD201358 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1330 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 20 Jan (ADN)--A meeting of the deputy foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states took place in Berlin on Monday and Tuesday. The conference, at which questions related to the continuation of the Madrid meeting of representative of CSCE states were discussed, was opened by GDR Foreign AFfairs Minister Oskar Fischer.

The GDR delegation at the conference was led by State Secretary and First Deputy Minister Herbert Krolikowski.

GDR DELEGATE COMMENTS ON CEMA COMMIT. SESSION

LD141316 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0700 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] The 98th meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee which ended in Moscow on Thursday was described by the leader of the GDR delegation, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Gerhard Weiss, as a first preparation for the next council meeting due to take place in mid-1981. He said in a radio interview that the main topics to be discussed will be further measures toward implementing the long-term target programs and scientific-technological cooperation between the member countries.

Fresh telling proof of socialist cooperation is the opening ahead of schedule of the Orenburg pipeline which already last year supplied the countries participating in its construction with 15.5 billion cubic meters of natural gas. Gerhard Weiss stressed that further important progress made included the start of the construction of an agricultural feedstuffs plant and the successful progress of comprehensive nuclear energy plans. In accordance with the interests of all CEMA countries the supply of raw materials and fuels as well as their better utilization is receiving special attention at all times.

GDR JOURNAL CITES HIGH CEMA ENERGY CONSUMPTION

LD201521 Hamburg DPA in German 1256 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] East Berlin, 19 Jan (ADN)--The East Berlin journal DIE WIRTSCHAFT recently pointed out the very high energy consumption in the CEMA countries. In its latest edition the monthly writes that CEMA uses 40 percent more fuel and energy than the European Community countries in the production of a comparable unity of national income. By reducing the consumption standard to the level of the EC states, the national income of the CEMA countries could be increased by nearly half at the present fuel production volume. In addition, only about half or one-third of the investments needed to increase output would be required for measures leading to fuel savings.

The article also recalls that oil supplies from the Soviet Union to her CEMA partner countries will stagnate at last year's level. During the 1981-1985 5-year period these supplies will reach a total of nearly 400 million tons.

The GDR, which will be receiving a steady 19 million tons of oil per annum from the Soviet Union until 1985, has already tried to adapt herself to this situation by adopting a number of economy measures. This includes among other things replacing oil with other energy sources wherever possible. But because of GDR lack of foreign exchange, the GDR's ability to buy additional oil in the world market is limited, especially since prices are about 40 percent higher than those for Soviet oil.

DAILIES COMMENT ON 'CARTER'S PRESIDENTIAL FIASCO'

AU200925 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Sofia, 20 Jan (BTA)--The KOOPERATIVNO SELO and NARODNA ARMIYA commentaries on Carter's presidential fiasco emphasize that the failures are due above all to the active participation and influence of the generals and the big capital in that country's rule.

NARODNA ARMIYA reads: "Carter's smashing fall came from the striking difference between his words and deeds since he was but a puppet in the hand of his masters--the monopolies."

The same daily dwells on the demagogic machinations of Carter's on the so-called "human rights" issue. The daily reads further that the propaganda-subversive 'human right' campaign was meant for export. It had to prove that the Helsinki accords on human rights were not observed in the USSR and the socialist countries. The NARODNA ARMIYA comments also that, speaking all the time about "human rights," in actual fact Carter was defending the right of the rich to exploit the poor. According to NARODNA ARMIYA, on the international front these rights were transformed into "the rights of the USA" to be the master of the fate of nations.

KOOPERATIVNO SELO points out that the adventurous moves of the ex-president have undermined the influence and authority of that big country, and in some areas the USA was even isolated. The same daily winds up by saying that "the problems do not come down to the character of an individual, let it be the president of the USA, but to the rather direct seizing of the steering wheel by the generals and monopolists.

ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU ARRIVES ON VISIT 21 JAN

AU210828 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0813 GMT on 21 January 1981 interrupts its regular program to make the following announcement:

"A few minutes ago Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, arrived in Bulgaria. At the friendship bridge on the Danube River he was cordially welcomed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and by other officials."

ZAREV-LED ECONOMIC DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOSCOW

AU191121 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] A government and economic delegation, headed by Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, has left for Moscow to attend the 24th session of the Joint Bulgarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. Kiril Zarev is chairman of the Bulgarian side of the joint intergovernmental committee.

MARITIME TRANSPORTATION CONFERENCE WITH USSR HELD

AU192113 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] On 19 January in Varna, an international conference opened of leading figures from the Bulgarian Ministry of Transportation Economic Trust, and the USSR Ministry of Maritime Fleet, as well as representatives of the two countries' Ministries of Foreign Trade. The participants are discussing the results of maritime transportation between Bulgaria and the USSR during the past year. Some 3.3 percent more cargoes have been transported than during 1979.

The conference will determine the volume of cargoes to be transported during 1981, as well as measures for fully implementing the new tasks related to the growing trade exchange between the two countries and even more closely integrating the two countries' transportation systems.

BOZHINOV HEADS GOVERNMENT DELEGATION TO SYRIA

AU191125 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] A government and economic delegation, headed by Todor Bozhinov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, left for Syria on an official working visit.

At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by Nikola Todoriev, Khristo Khristov and Vasil Khubchev, members of the government.

Syrian Reportage

For Syrian reportage on the visit of Todor Bozhinov to Syria see the Syria section of the 21 January issue of the Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

TRICHKOV LEAVES FOR SRV FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

AU191122 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Krustyu Trichkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, left for Vietnam today. He is chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-Vietnamese Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

At Sofia airport Comrade Trichkov was seen off by Svetla Daskalova, minister of justice; Marin Yotov, deputy minister of foreign affairs; as well as Le Quang Hiep, ambassador of Vietnam to Bulgaria.

LEADERS GREET PRK COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

BK161021 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Jan (SPK)--Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, consider the victory won by the Kampuchean patriots under the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation's [KNUFNS] leadership as a "turning point" in Kampuchea's history.

In a message to KNUFNS Central Committee and Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Council [KPRC] President Heng Samrin on the occasion of the second anniversary of Kampuchea's liberation, the Bulgarian leaders said the Kampuchean people have achieved important successes in consolidating their revolutionary gains, surmounting difficulties left by the old regime and restoring political, economic and cultural activities under difficult circumstances created by the imperialist and expansionist forces and international reaction.

"We highly appraise the People's Republic of Kampcuchea's [PRK] policy of developing friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, of promoting peace and good neighborliness and of resolutely opposing imperialism and expansionism. We also highly appraise the PRK's efforts, together with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, to make the Southeast Asian region a zone of peace and stability," the message said, and added:

"Last year, the fruitful Kampuchean-Bulgarian cooperation was further developed. A new stage in the development of friendship between Bulgaria and Kampuchea was marked by the visit of the KNUFNS and KPRC delegation led by you. The treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between our two countries and other documents serve as a solid basis for the integral evolution of our relations.

"The People's Republic of Bulgaria, loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will continue to support the Kampuchean people's struggle for national restoration."

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS PARTY CONFERENCE IN BLAGOEVGRAD

AU161944 Sofia BTA in English 1945 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] Sofia, 16 Jan (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, took part today in the joint sitting of the BCP county committee plenum and the session of the county People's Council of Blagoevgrad. A programme for further raising the techno-economic standard of production in the industries in which this county specializes was approved at the sitting.

The County of Blagoevgrad is one of the most dynamically developing regions in Bulgaria. It specializes in manufacture of communication equipment, radio-engineering equipment, instrument-making, processing chemical industry, the light industry, marble quarrying and processing, food industry, economic tourism, balneo and climatic medical treatment, tobacco production and sheep-breeding, timber industry and woodprocessing. In the 7th five-year period 85 per cent of the county production list has been renovated and of improved quality. Production funds have increased by 32 per cent and 70 percent of the assets have been updated and renovated.

The programme approved today, which was assessed highly by Mr Todor Zhivkov in his speech at the sitting, provides for a steady rise of the technological level of production and the quality of production by using progressive technologies, electronization and automation of production. [Sofia Domestic in Bulgarian 1830 GMT on 16 January reports in its newscast that Todor Zhivkov was accompanied by Aleksandur Lilov, Krustyu Trichkov and Petur Dyulgerov]

BRIEFS

SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIANS--A solemn rally dedicated to the 16th anniversary of the Palestinian revolution was held in Sofia today. Kiril Ignatov, chairman of the friendship society with the people of Palestine, delivered a speech emphasizing Bulgaria's support for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Awni Nasir, PLO standing representative in Bulgaria, gave thanks on behalf of the PLO for the support and solidarity with the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine. [Sofia BTA English 1901 GMT 16 Jan 81 AU]

PROTOCOL WITH SWEDEN--Sofia, 16 Jan (BTA)--This year Bulgaria will supply Sweden with raw materials, foodstuffs in both fresh and processed state, products of the mechnical engineering--electric, I.C.E. trucks, electric motors, loudspeakers, etc, and will import from Sweden machinery and equipment, valuable raw materials, special steels, chemical products, cellulose and means of transportation. This is provided for in the trade agreement between the two countries for 1981. Bulgaro-Swedish trade is developing successfully at an average annual rate of growth of about 15 per cent. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1338 GMT 16 Jan 81]

COOPERATION WITH MEXICO--Mexico, 16 Jan (BTA)--An agreement was signed here today between the Bulgarian organization "Agrokomplekt" and the Mexican National Commission for Development of Fruit-Growing, Conafruit, on construction in Arsina locality, state Zacatecas, of a wine factory with Bulgarian help. The factory will be able to process 5,500 tons of grapes annually for the production of red and white wines, brandy and grape juice. According to the agreement, the factory will be put in operation by July this year, in order to use this year's grape harvest. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 16 Jan 81]

U.S.-IRANIAN AGREEMENT ON HOSTAGES REPORTED

LD191834 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Algerian Government announced today that an agreement had been reached between the United States and Iran on the release of the American hostages. Under the agreement the United States pledges to restore the mutual financial situation with Iran so as to correspond with the state before November 1979 when the Iranian deposits in the American banks were frozen. The United States also commits itself to give up all financial claims against Iran, to freeze all transfers of the shah's property to other countries and to block the shah's and his family's wealth in the United States. The United States and Iran are to choose the central bank to which the frozen Iranian deposits and gold from the United States and other financial guarantees are to be transferred. The funds will be at Iran's disposal as soon as the Algerian Government confirms that the hostages have left Iranian territory. The United States also pledges to lift all trade sanctions against Iran introduced after 4 November 1979 and not to interfere directly or indirectly into Iran's internal affairs either politically or militarily. According to reports from Washington, President Carter has issued appropriate orders for the conditions of the agreement to be fulfilled. The AP news agency says that the time limit for the transfer of the funds and financial guarantees is 72 hours after the signing of the agreement.

COMMENTATORS SCORE 'SOLIDARITY,' POLISH SITUATION

Antisocialists in Union

LD191730 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Discussing the activities of antisocialist forces in Poland, Radio Prague's analyst Stefan Babiak poses the question on how it is possible that in a country with serious economic problems the most frequent word is strike. How is it possible that forces proclaiming their interest in the benefit of the working people are calling with things being as they are for an immediate cut of working hours to 40 a week? A discrepancy between words and deeds, points out our analyst, is more than evident here.

Forces concentrated in and around the Solidarity union are pursuing objectives which have nothing in common with the objectives of the socialist regeneration of Poland. On Friday the United Workers Party top leader Stanislaw Kania said it is no secret that the Solidarity unions represent an area of active penetration of enemies of socialism, of people who, as we have repeatedly stressed, have counterrevolutionary aims and are not hiding this fact. The words of Stanislaw Kania refer to excitement caused by Solidarity as regards the issue of free Saturdays. The issue of shorter work hours has obviously become a pretext of conflicts caused through activities of enemies of Poland. The same applies to the call for what is called antirepressive or warning strikes like the one organized by Solidarity in Warsaw on Friday. All this has nothing in common with constructive approaches to the country's economic problems. All this boils down to attempted pressure against Poland's leadership to prepare the ground for dual leadership or realizing the antisocialist program of Poland's reactionary forces.

True, while visiting Rome, the trade union leader Walesa denied any attempts to turn the Solidarity unions into a political force but on the other hand he said of course we shall make demands all the time, that's what people are like. We should not overlook the fact that the object of some trade union advisers is economic chaos and weakening the socialist state.

This is how the West German paper UNSERE ZEIT reacted to these words and the paper continues: If these forces, boasting of their patriotism, really felt any responsibility towards the people they would be worried about the results of their attitude. There is not enough coal in the power plants, industrial production is declining, economic problems are growing and so are people's worries. But the forces calling themselves patriotic are not saying anything about the solution of these problems.

The paper of the Polish army ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI points to moral aspects of the destructive policy pursued by antisocialist forces. It is generally known, writes the paper, that today we are availing ourselves of all-round assistance rendered by our socialist neighbors. This is to help in coping with the most difficult periods. How long does our self-respect permit us to rely on the help of others, while at the same time imprudent pressure for shortened work hours will undermine confidence in our own preparedness to help ourselves? If instead of creating as much as possible through our own work we shall be haggling how to live more comfortably and how to get more rest than others [as heard] These words clearly demonstrate the attitude of those who are serious about tackling existing problems and of those who are just trying to use them for their own ends for gaining political influence in the interests of destroying socialism in Poland.

Wroclaw 'Blackmail' Activities

LD192012 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Warsaw correspondent Richard Pokerny report]

[Text] Vice-Premier Stanislaw Mach quoted an example in his television address on Saturday that he called blackmail. What is it all about? The Wroclaw Solidarity has issued a statement in which it announces that those factory managers who do not ensure the payment of wages of those who on Saturday--a normal working day--failed to turn up for work will have to be dismissed from their posts and that Solidarity will make sure that these leading economic officials must go. In other words, an ultimatum; the term blackmail is far too moderate.

But it must be pointed out that psychological pressure and blackmail of this kind do not exist in Wroclaw alone. For example, even today I found that many people refuse to discuss certain problems and do not react to questions which they were discussing not so long ago. You see, they are afraid that Solidarity might accuse them of holding different views and this would mean conditions in places of work which, at best, would result in their departure from the job.

So, no longer just a shortage of basic foodstuffs and other types of goods, but psychological pressure, blackmail, stirring up chaos and intimidating honest people--these, too, appear with increasing frequency.

AFL-CIO Support

AU191754 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jan 81 p 7

[Milan Jelinek article: "What Has Been Agreed Between the 'Solidarity" Leadership and the AFL-CIO? They Already Paid Out $160,000"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE LEADERSHIP OF THE POLISH "SOLIDARITY" HAS BEEN CLOSELY COOPERATING FOR SEVERAL MONTHS ALREADY WITH THE AMERICAN AFL-CIO TRADE UNION CENTER. EXTENSIVE FINANCIAL AND MATERIAL "AID," PAID FROM AFL-CIO SAFES, FLOWS TO POLAND, AND ITS VOLUME IS SHARPLY INCREASING. IN SEPTEMBER [1980] ITS VALUE WAS $25,000. BY THIS JANUARY IT HAD ALREADY REACHED $160,000. [paragraph continues]

IT HAS NOW BEEN CONFIRMED THAT THIS COOPERATION HAS A PROGRAM, THAT IT IS A BILATERALLY COORDINATED ACTIVITY OF THE LEADERSHIPS OF THE TWO TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS, WHICH HAS COME INTO BEING ON THE BASIS OF DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS AND AGREEMENTS.

T. Kahn, assistant to AFL-CIO chairman Kirkland, has unexpectedly lifted the lid from the hitherto well-concealed connection between "Solidarity" and the AFL-CIO. Kahn revealed several weighty facts.

The "Solidarity" representatives, who can often be seen on American television, have on several occasions asserted that the financial aid which they receive from the capitalist states is from "friends and sympathizers," that it "comes by itself" as "charity" and so forth. They resolutely denied conducting talks in the West, whose outcome, among other things, is financial and material support. This is not true.

T. Kahn clearly stated: "We did not do anything until asked by Lech Walesa." The mighty AFL-CIO functionary, obviously trying not to give another cause for charges that the United States interferes in Poland's internal affairs, made a mistake. He laid some of the secret cards face up and put his Polish counterpart, the "Solidarity" leader Lech Walesa, in a bad light; namely, he confirmed that Walesa personally asked the American trade union center for financial and material support.

T. Kahn did not say whether this was done by a letter or through emissaries. But now is of no importance. THE FACT REMAINS THAT NEGOTIATIONS MUST HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED BETWEEN THE LEADERSHIP OF THE AFL-CIO AND "SOLIDARITY," WHICH KAHN CHARACTERIZED WITH A CONCISE SENTENCE: LECH WALESA ASKED US. THE AFL-CIO REPRESENTATIVES FACED, WITHOUT DOUBT, A WEIGHTY DECISION. AT STAKE WERE NOT JUST A FEW DOLLARS, BUT LARGE SUMS. When considering Walesa's request, the AFL-CIO leaders certainly asked themselves pivotal questions: When we begin an extensive aid program to "Solidarity," what object will it have, what guarantees will we get and what will it serve in general? The AFL-CIO invests its money, and as the law of the United States commands. It does not throw it up in the air; it definitely expects results.

And now it is time to explain what the AFL-CIO actually is. It is among the most reactionary organizations in the American trade union movement. It has fully incorporated itself into the bourgeois political system. It plays a role and has its place in the class structure of American imperialism. In itself, it is also a big entrepreneur, shareholder, and multiplies its immense financial funds in the merry-go-round of capitalist entrepreneurship. It traditionally conducts an active foreign policy. Under the leadership of the infamous "trade union dictator" George Meany, who bequeathed the trade union organization to the current president Lane Kirkland, the AFL-CIO TOOK PART IN FANATICAL ANTICOMMUNIST CRUSADES. IT SUPPORTED ALL ACTIONS OF BOURGEOIS GOVERNMENTS AIMED AGAINST THE SOCIALIST STATES. IT CALLED MANY TIMES FOR THE LIQUIDATION OF "COMMUNIST REGIMES" IN EASTERN EUROPE, AND AT ITS CONGRESSES DID NOT FORGET TO EXPRESS THE CONVICTION THAT "ONE WILL SUCCEED IN RIDDING THE EUROPEAN WORKING PEOPLE OF COMMUNISM" The present President Kirkland continues Meany's anticommunist doctrines. He supported--even more resolutely and passionately than a number of representatives of the American bourgeoisie--Carter's so-called human rights campaign, the anti-Soviet crusade in connection with the events in Afghanistan, the grain embargo and so forth.

"Solidarity" functionaries have been declaring that they are not against socialism, that "Solidarity" is not a political organization. Should Lech Walesa give this as the reason for asking financial support from the AFL-CIO, he would not get a cent from Kirkland. It would be naive and silly to believe that reactionaries from the AFL-CIO would pay tens of thousands of dollars to a trade union or any other organization in Poland, whose objective is the positive solution of the current problems and the strengthening and further development of the country's socialist system. Thus the question very simply is: Why and on the basis of what conclusions, neogitations and also intentions has the AFL-CIO already paid the Polish "Solidarity" $160,000?

The content of the aid also attests to many things. T. Kahn stated that "Solidarity" representatives do not want "cash," but are interested in specific material aid. What does that mean? According to T. Kahn, the "Solidarity" leadership demands, above all, things it cannot buy in Poland: duplicating, copying and printing machines, communication technology and other things, which Kahn bashfully hid under the expression "office equipment."

Money is being sent to Paris, to the AFL-CIO branch, which buys the requested technical items and sends them through West European--particularly Swedish--trade unions to Poland.

THOMAS KAHN'S TESTIMONY PROVES THAT THE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE AFL-CIO AND SOME "SOLIDARITY" REPRESENTATIVES HAS DEFINITELY EXCEEDED THE FRAMEWORK OF SYMPATHY, HAND-SHAKING, PRAISE AND WISHES FOR SUCCESS. IT HAS CONCRETE FEATURES AND IS REALLY A PROGRAM FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHICH THE AFL-CIO IS SACRIFICING CONSIDERABLE AND EVER INCREASING SUMS.

Minarik on Causes

AU191402 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Jan 81 p 6

[Third and last installment of Pavol Minarik article: "Possibilities for a Solution Exist: Causes of the Critical Development in Poland"--capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Text] REACTIONARY CIRCLES IN THE WEST CONTINUE TO DELIBERATELY CREATE AN ATMOSPHERE OF NERVOUSNESS AROUND THE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC [PPR]. AN ANTI-POLISH CAMPAIGN FULL OF HYSTERIA, FABRICATIONS AND HECKLING IS BEING WAGED BY A GREAT NUMBER OF BOURGEOIS MASS INFORMATION AND PROPAGANDA MEDIA. UNDER THE CLOAK OF "DEFENDERS OF POLISH PEOPLE'S INTERESTS" THEY PREACH ABOUT "DEMOCRACY," GIVE ADVICE ON "IMPROVING" SOCIALISM AND MORE AND FREQUENTLY AND OVERTLY MANIFEST THEIR INTEREST IN DEEPENING THE CRISIS IN POLAND. AT CONSULTATIONS IN WORK COLLECTIVES BUT ALSO IN THE PRESS, ON THE RADIO AND ON TELEVISION, MANY REPRESENTATIVES OF POLISH WORKING PEOPLE HAVE ALREADY EXPRESSED, AND CONTINUE TO EXPRESS, THEIR RESENTMENT OF THAT "CONCERN" FOR THEIR AFFAIRS, STRESSING THAT THEY THEMSELVES WILL TAKE CARE OF THEM.

Nonetheless, reactionary circles in the West do not refrain from their provocative acitivities. On whom do they then focus their plans? On antisocialist elements and counterrevolutionaries, who are trying to change by all possible means the present sociopolitical system in Poland. The enemies of socialism have lately stepped up their subversive actions; they are modifying their arsenal of tactical methods, affecting people's sentiments, contemplating various "transformations," putting on the new trade unions a charitable mask and carrying mistrust and nervousness to political and economic life.

In the illegal newspaper ROBOTNIK GDANSKI, Jacek Kuron, the well-known enemy of socialism in Poland, recently proclaimed the need to continue to undermine the state structure and did not restrain himself at all in his anti-Soviet sallies. In an interview for the weekly DER SPIEGEL toward the end of last year, the same Kuron called the new trade unions an "ALTERNATIVE FORCE WON FROM THE STATE POWER," a force designed to hold the socialist system in Poland perpetually in check. In the last few days his words were not far from attempts at deeds along that line. AS IS KNOWN, THE PRESIDIUM OF THE PPR GOVERNMENT DECIDED THAT THIS JANUARY EVERY OTHER SATURDAY WILL BE WORK-FREE IN POLAND. IN KEEPING WITH THAT DECISION, SATURDAY 10 JANUARY WAS TO BE A WORKING DAY. THE SOLIDARITY TRADE UNION AND SOME SECTOR TRADE UNIONS, HOWEVER, TOOK A STAND AGAINST THAT DECISION AND PROCLAIMED 10 JANUARY A WORK-FREE DAY. In spite of that, the [employees of a] majority of enterprises and factories in the PPR turned up for work. According to news agency reports, a total of 65 percent of employees who were to work in the first, basic shift in the entire economy actually worked. In some factories some Solidarity functionaries literally tried to oust first shift employees from the factory premises.

They registered the names of those who came to work. In the Naftomet enterprise in Krosno, for instance, but in other enterprises as well, Solidarity functionaries were turning employees back at the gates.

It goes without saying that the absence of some employees from work last Saturday caused the country great losses in the production of goods that are essential for supplying the population. IN THE PRESENT DIFFICULT POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION, IN WHICH THE SUCCESSFUL COURSE OF THE PROCESS OF SOCIALIST RENEWAL IN POLAND DOES NOT DEPEND ONLY ON THE GOVERNMENT'S GOODWILL AND ACTIVITY BUT ALSO ON THE COOPERATION OF ALL SOCIAL FORCES IN THE COUNTRY, THE ACTIVITY OF SOLIDARITY IN THOSE ENTERPRISES WHICH DID NOT WORK CANNOT BE DESCRIBED OTHER THAN AS ANTISOCIALIST. GUIDED BY THE DESTABILIZING SLOGAN "THE WORSE, THE BETTER," ADDITIONAL LOSSES HAVE THUS BEEN ADDED TO THOSE CAUSED BY LAST YEAR'S STRIKES. THOSE ARE ESTIMATED AT Z30-40 BILLION.

At the beginning of this week JOZEF PINKOWSKI, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, took part in consultations of an economic and social aktiv in Katowice. He said inter alia that ACCORDING TO PRELIMINARY DATA, LAST YEAR THE PPR'S INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION DECREASED 1.3 PERCENT IN COMPARISON WITH 1979 WHILE WAGES INCREASED 12.6 PERCENT (THAT IS BY ABOUT Z140 BILLION). THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE POPULATION'S PURCHASING POWER AND THE VALUE OF MERCHANDISE ON THE MARKET, WHICH AMOUNTED TO ROUGHLY Z30 BILLION AT THE BEGINNING OF LAST YEAR, HAS INCREASED IN THE COURSE OF 1980 TO A SUM EXCEDING Z80 BILLION. Unfavorable results in agriculture, industry and other material production branches have caused THE NATIONAL INCOME CREATED IN 1980 TO BE 3 PERCENT BELOW THAT OF 1979. There is also a difficult situation in the PPR's foreign trade, especially as regards relations with capitalist countries.

In a recent article devoted to the problems of foreign credits the daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY stated that "the interest and repayment of Poland's credits falling due in 1980 will reach a sum of $10 billion. It will be necessary to earmark all Polish exports to Western countries for that end and to take additional financial credits. All Polish imports from those countries will also have to be financed with new credits. The country's indebtedness will thus continue to grow and the [supplies to the] domestic market will be even more meager than has been the case heretofore."

The Soviet Union, which extended credits to Poland amounting to $1 million last year, and other countries have accorded great assistance to Poland. The PPR's overall indebtedness in capitalist countries alone exceeds $21 billion and, together with short-term credits and high interest rates, it comes close to $30 billion. That does not mean, however, that there is no way out. Poland has entered 1981 with the hope that--even though it will be a difficult and exacting year--the deep social and economic crisis will be gradually overcome. The economic reform, the general characterization of which was published in Warsaw on 9 January 1981, may also have a great impact on that. THE REFORM'S MAIN OBJECTIVE IS TO ENSURE A SOCIALIST AND PLAN-BASED DEVELOPMENT OF POLAND BY DETERMINING THE SYSTEM AND MECHANISM OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY'S OPERATION.

Positive factors--such as the modern industrial potential that the country has at its disposal, the abundance of qualified cadres and considerable raw material resources--give Poland the chance to overcome the critical development. The economic reform constitutes a significant social and political step requiring energetic support by Poland's workers class and all working people. The document determines the principles of liquidating the disproportions and economic tension in the country. For instance, it pays attention to retail prices, taking into consideration people's real wages. For the period to come it envisages a moderate and fixed-rate investment policy; for the present period a reassessment of the investment program. The document also formulates tasks in the area of economic cooperation abroad and the tasks of foreign trade. [paragraph continues]

The initial period of introducing the reform's individual provisions will be closely linked with the 3-year plan of stabilizing the national economy for the 1981-1983 period. Following an all-social discussion, a draft of the economic reform will be submitted to the Ninth PZPR Congress for evaluation and, after its approval by the PPR's Sejm, to the government for implementation. It is gratifying that an ever increasing number of citizens regard that standpoint as a point of departure for normalizing political and economic life.

It gives rise to good feelings when one reads reports in the Polish press that by the end of last year the fourth 200-mw turbine of the Polaniec electric powerplant was hooked up with the PPR's state electricity network, which considerably reduces the energy shortfall. There are also other reports proving that the healthy forces existing in Poland will succeed in focusing society's efforts and all its energy on a constructive approach to the solution of the country's problems.

PARTY NATIONALISM, INTERNATIONALISM DISCUSSED

AU192102 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jan 81 p 4

[Karel Picmaus article: "The Strength of the Workers Movement: Proletarian Internationalism Is a Tested Weapon"]

[Excerpts] Marxism-Leninism, which forms the ideological and theoretical basis of the workers class policy implemented by communist parties, has in principle an internationalist character. It proceeds consistently from the class interests of the workers class all over the world, interests that are predetermined by the workers class goals: to eliminate capitalism, exploitation and all forms of oppression all over the world and build a class-free communist society. The building of the socialist sociopolitical system implemented by the workers class of one country is, therefore, linked by internationalist bonds with the revolutionary struggles of the working people of all other countries.

Proletarian and socialist internationalism, as one of the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism, is an ideological, political and organizational principle of each Marxist-Leninist party. For each member of a communist party, it is a moral obligation, a moral norm.

The proletariat's struggle for the revolutionary transformation from the capitalist to socialist society takes place under the individual countries' specific conditions, under a specific correlation of class forces and under a specific degree of economic development achieved in the course of previous development. That is why the socialist revolution has many unique historical, political, economic, cultural and ideological features in each country. It must respect the traditions of class struggles, and at the same time it cannot fail to take into consideration the international situation and the international correlation of class forces. The entire sociopolitical system thus has its specific features in each country.

The unique national features of each country's socialist construction contain, however--under specific conditions--general laws and rules. Those are manifested precisely in their specific, national form. Such is the living dialectics of relations between the general, and the specific and unique. Typical of Marxism-Leninism, the general validity of the laws and rules of socialist revolution and building socialism stems from the fact that the essence of revolutionary transformations is, in decisive features, the same in all countries. It is operative in all areas of social life--economy, politics, ideology and culture. Without applying those laws and rules, it is impossible to build socialism in any country. However, to be able to solve, as Lenin used to say, the "joint international task," one must not ignore the specific historical peculiarities of the country in question but must "examine, study thoroughly, find, discover and discern what is nationally unique about each country's specific methods."

Each socialist country makes many valuable contributions to socialism's joint theoretical and practical treasury. That reconfirms Lenin's words that each country contributes "something specific to one or another form of the dictatorship of the proletariat, to one or another form of socialist transformation of various aspects of life." The practice of building socialism furnishes almost daily graphic evidence that the contribution of what is "specific" amounts, in fact, to confirming the validity of the general laws and rules of socialist revolution and building socialism under the specific conditions of the country in question, and not to increasing the differences between them, as is claimed by anti-communist propaganda.

V.I. Lenin placed great emphasis on inseparably linking the building of socialism in the Soviet Union with the struggle of the workers class and all working people in capitalist countries, on strengthening the principles of internationalism and its strong aspects, such as comradely cooperation, solidarity, fraternal assistance and so forth. Under the present conditions of the existence of the community of socialist countries, those aspects resound far more strongly than ever before.

Two Responsibilities

The principle governing relations among communist parties is that each party, no matter how small, is independent. That independence is based on the principles of proletarian internationalism, which underscore and emphasize--especially at present, in the epoch of intensified struggle between the forces of imperialism and communism--the two responsibilities of Marxist-Leninist parties.

A fundamental and wholly unequivocal conclusion was adopted in that respect by the international consultation of communist and workers parties in June 1969; namely, that "the effectiveness of each communist party's policy depends on its successes in its own country and on the successes of other fraternal parties, and on the degree of their cooperation. Each communist party is responsible for its activity to its workers class and people and, at the same time, to the international workers class. The national and international responsibilities of each communist and workers party are inseparable. Marxists-Leninists are patriots and internationalists at one and the same time. They resent national narrow-mindedness, the disregard for or underestimation of national interests, as well as hegemonist tendencies. Communist parties, the parties of the workers class and all working people, are at the same time defenders of real national interests, in contrast to reactionary classes, which are betraying those interests."

When a country fails to see to the application of the general laws and rules, when those two responsibilities of each party are neglected, stagnation sets in. Not only the very foundations of socialism in one country are threatened but the socialist development of the movement as a whole and the world revolutionary process in general are markedly slowed down.

The Basic Development Trend

Proletarian and socialist internationalism expresses the basic trend of world development. It is inseparably linked with social progress, and in that linkage rests the immense strength of the revolutionary workers movement.

The development of today's world depends in many respects on the strengthening unity of the socialist community countries. The struggle for a truly equal position of nations; the internationalization of production forces; the development of scientific-technical, economic and cultural contacts; the struggle for lasting peace and security of nations, against war; for a peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and so forth--all are tasks which underscore the need for unity, a united course of action and joint activities.

The more successfully the community of socialist countries develops and the closer it gets to communism, all the more important will this unity be and also all the richer will its content be. But it will also be more complicated and demanding to adhere to and develop those principles, especially as long as imperialism exists. Taking into account all features making up proletarian and socialist internationalism will be all the more necessary.

BEJDA RECEIVES SOCIALIST PRESS DELEGATES

AU191255 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jan 81 p 2

[CTK report: "Meeting With Representatives of Press Agencies"]

[Text] Prague, 15 Jan (CTK)--Vasil Bejda, head of the CPCZ Central Committee's Agitation and Propaganda Department, received on 15 January the heads of delegations that had attended the conference of socialist countries press agencies, held in Prague a few days ago. In a friendly talk they emphasized the significance of an increasingly closer cooperation among press agencies of fraternal countries in actively spreading truth about real socialism. As the participants in the meeting stressed, the conference has been a useful exchange of experience about spreading information about the life of the socialist countries in the capitalist and developing world. It has also contributed toward exchanging knowledge about comtemporary methods used in imperialist and Maoist propaganda sallies against peaceful coexistence and social progress.

CPCZ OFFICIALS RECEIVE DEPUTY HEAD OF APN AGENCY

AU191256 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jan 81 p 2

[CTK report: "Talk on the Topical Questions of Propaganda"]

[Text] Prague, 16 Jan (CTK)--Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, received Igor Medvedev, deputy chairman of the APN press agency, in the presence of CPCZ Central Committee department heads Vasil Bejda and Otto Cmolik.

The comradely talk on the topical questions of propaganda and of further strengthening cooperation in the mass communications media sector was attended by Andrey Shamshin, APN director in the CSSR; Vladimir Shundeyev, chief editor of the APN agency; and Vladimir Vipler, director general of the ORBIS agency.

CHARTER 77 SPOKESMAN'S WIFE THREATENS PROTEST

AU201525 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 20 Jan 81 p 5

[Jan Jir reports: "Wife of Charter 77 Spokesman Battek Threatens Hunger Strike"]

[Summary] "Should my husband not be released from detention and should his fate not be decided in accordance with law, I am determined to begin a hunger strike, not only as a protest but also out of a sense of responsibility and fear for his life." This is the dramatic concluding passage of a letter submitted by the wife of imprisoned Charter 77 spokesman Rudolf Battek to CSSR President Husak's office on 14 January.

In her letter, Mrs Battek states that her husband has been detained since 14 June on a charge of having knocked a policeman's cap off his head, that she has not heard from her ailing husband for over 2 months, and that the authorities on 12 December refused his lawyer permission to see him and left unanswered a protest against this violation of the law. In view of the scantiness of the original charge, Battek reportedly is now to be charged with subversive activity, for which there is a penalty of 5 years imprisonment. Battek is a leading representative of the group of "independent socialists" who adhere to the principles of the Socialist International.

U.S , IRAN AGREE ON RELEASE OF U.S. CITIZENS

LD192040 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1903 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Algiers/Tehran, 19 Jan (ADN)--The United States and Iran have reached an agreement on the release of the 52 American citizens held in Iran. Agencies reported an official statement issued this morning by the Algerian Foreign Ministry. The U.S. deputy secretary of state, Warren Christopher, signed a document to this effect in Algiers. Iran had signed the document earlier in Tehran. News agencies report that the agreement was reached after the U.S. Government declared its readiness, among other things, to return frozen Iranian assets.

The trade sanctions against Iran are to be lifted and any transfer of the shah's wealth from the United States to third countries is to be blocked until courts have decided on its ownership.

The Iranian Government spokesman, Minister of State Behzad Nabavi, told a press conference in Tehran today that the Iranian demands had been achieved against very strong U.S. resistance. The United States had long refused to underwrite such points as the return of Iranian assets or noninterference in Iran.

REAGAN INAUGURAL SPEECH VIEWS 'DIFFICULT SITUATION'

LD202346 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] In Washington today, 20 January, Ronald Reagan entered office as President of the United States. Here is a report by our correspondent, Horst Kaeubler, who watched the ceremony outside the Capitol:

The 4-year term of the Carter administration has ended. After a term marked by conflicts over foreign policy, economic instability and increasing social tensions, the outgoing president, Carter, accompanied the incoming one, Ronald Reagan, in the bullet-proof limousine to the Capitol where by tradition American presidents are sworn in. Since the murder of President Lincoln and the assassination of President Kennedy, presidential inaugurations have been subject to stringent security precautions. During the night before the inauguration, the center of Washington was almost closed to automobile traffic. Tens of thousands of Secret Service agents secured Pennsylvania Avenue, the broad thoroughfare between the White House and the Capitol. During the inauguration ceremony no window could be opened in the city's buildings. Shortly after 1130 EST, the solemn ceremony began, for the first time at the west side of the Capitol, with a view of wintry Washington. Secured by a bulletproof screen, Ronald Reagan, his left hand on his mother's bible, his right hand raised for the oath, swore to respect the principles of the American Constitution. Earlier, George Bush had been sworn in as the new vice president.

In a 15-minute inaugural, the 40th U.S. President addressed the American nation. His speech indicated the difficult situation in which the United States finds itself.

The United States is confronted with an economic affliction of great proportions, President Reagan said. It suffers from the longest and worst inflation in its history. These grave economic ills threatens to shatter the lives of millions of Americans. Idle industries have cast millions of workers into unemployment, causing human misery and personal indignity. Deficit has been piled upon deficit in the national budget, mortgaging the future of the United States. To continue this trend, Reagan said, is to guarantee tremendous social, cultural, political and economic upheavals. Reagan said it is necessary to act today in order to preserve tomorrow. He pointed out that the economic ills have not come overnight, but over several decades. So it is inconceivable to eliminate these conflicts besetting the U.S. in days, weeks or months.

Reagan also said that peace is the highest aspiration of the American people. At the same time he hinted at recovering the strength the United States has lost.

Ever since George Washington was sworn in to observe the Constitution, presidential inaugurations are political high points in American history. The inauguration of the 40th U.S. President will now be followed by a traditional parade taking several hours from the Capitol of the White House, Ronald Reagan's official residence.

PRESS NOTES PZPR ATTACKS ON 'SOLIDARITY'

AU191414 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 16 January carried on page 5 a 270-word ADN dispatch from Warsaw headlined "Grabski: 'Solidarity' Escalates Tensions," citing a PAP report on statements made by Tadeusz Grabski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at an enterprise party secretaries' conference on 14 January. According to the paper, Grabski charged Solidarity with having resorted to an "irresponsible escalation of social tensions" when calling for a work boycott on 10 January. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND also reports a statement at the same meeting by Kazimierz Barcikowski PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, that what the extremist wing of Solidarity is seeking is not success in trade union activities but rather the exertion of constant pressure on the state organs--" a very dangerous tactic that is hostile to the state."

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 18-19 January carries on page 6 a 330-word ADN dispatch from Warsaw quoting a PAP release of Thursday night (15 January) on a speech made by Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, at a meeting with enterprise party secretaries. According to the paper, Kania stressed that whoever harms the party is harming socialism, called for good work as essential to overcome the current crisis, and described Solidarity as an area open to the "active influence of the determined enemies of socialism" people who "openly aspire to counterrevolutionary aims." The PZPR possesses numerous examples proving the harmful trends in some Solidarity publications as well as irresponsible antisocialist activities, attempts to occupy public buildings, blackmail, and attacks on PZPR cadres, Kania said, adding that "in our state there can be no room for double rule."

POLAND'S MACH WARNS OF INCREASING STRIKES

LD192048 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1550 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Jan (ADN)--Vice Premier Stanislaw Mach has warned against exacerbating the situation in Poland by increasing strikes. In a television address he said that unrest had recently increased among the population. He referred to strikes in various parts of the country and spoke of the occupation of public buildings, attacks on leading cadres and the spreading of rumors which distort reality. Brief strikes had taken place in enterprises in 12 provinces.

The vice premier said that local Solidarity groups had announced fresh strikes. He came out against a number of other attempts to put pressure on the government. The country was facing the question: Either we Poles can solve our economic difficulties or public life will be further destabilized and we shall sink into chaos.

HOFFMANN MEETS POLISH ARMY CHIEF, USSR'S ZAYTSEV

Meeting With Siwicki

LD201616 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1512 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 20 Jan (ADN)--Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister for national defense, today received General Florian Siwicki, Polish deputy minister for national defense and the Polish Army's chief of the general staff.

During the meeting in the GDR National Defense Ministry, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, experiences were exchanged on the field of military work and mutually interesting topics discussed, contributing to the further deepening of comrade-in-arms relations between the members of the National People's Army and the Polish Army.

Present at the discussion were Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy minister and chief of Political Main Administration in the National People's Army, and Col Gen Fritz Streletz, deputy minister and chief of Main Staff of the National People's Army.

Meeting With Zaytsev

LD201618 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1502 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 20 Jan (ADN)--Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and minister for national defense, received Army Gen Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, for a cordial discussion today. The exchange of views centered on mutually interesting issues of further intensifying cooperation between the National People's Army and the Group of Soviet Froces in Germany in 1981.

Present at the meeting in the Defense Ministry, which took place in a friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of complete agreement, were Deputy Defense Ministers Col Gen Heinz Kessler, Col Gen Horst Stechbarth, Gen Joachim Goldback and Col Gen Wolfgang Reinhold. On behalf of the Soviet Army the following were present: Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, member of the Military Council and head of the Group's Political Administration, Col Gen Dmitriy Grinkevich, the Group's chief of staff, as well as Army Gen Ivan Shavrov, representative of the supreme commander of the Joint Forces of the Warsaw Pact states in the GDR National People's Army.

Army General Hoffmann briefed the commander in chief on the fact that the army personnel in this year of the 10th SED Congress and in preparation for the 25th anniversary of the founding of the National People's Army are making a considerable contribution, within the largest mass initiative in socialist competition ever, toward strengthening the fighting power and combat readiness of their troop units. Imbued with the ideas of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, they regard it as their class duty, in view of the intensified confrontation course on the part of imperialism's most aggressive circles, to efficiently protect socialism and peace alongside the Soviet Army and the other allied armed forces. In this respect, the exchange of experiences and joint combat training with the comrades-in-arms of the Soviet "regiment in tandem" ["gas regiment neben an"] constitutes an inexhaustible source of strength for them on the road to military mastery.

Army General Zaytsev reported on the exemplary achievements of the members of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress. He expressed his conviction that the increasingly closer cooperation between Soviet soldiers and their comrades-in-arms in the National People's Army, particularly the large number of meeting during the traditional week of brotherhood-in-arms between the 63d anniversary of the Soviet Army and the 25th anniversary of the National People's Army, would give fresh incentive to their communist training and struggle for top results in combat training. These common efforts were an expression of the brotherhood-in-arms determination to protect the achievements of the peoples of the socialist community with constant vigilance and combat readiness.

USSR'S ABRASIMOV RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR STOESSEL

DW202015 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1806 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Petr Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to the GDR, today received U.S. Ambassador to the FRG Stoessel, who also is the chief of the U.S. Military Administration in West Berlin. During the talk an exchange of views on questions of mutual interest was held. The talk took place in an objective and frank atmosphere. Ambassador Stoessel pointed out that he is meeting with Ambassador Abrasimov for the last time prior to his departure from Bonn and he expressed satisfaction with the fact that he and Ambassador Abrasimov had worked together effectively for safeguarding security in the area covered by the quadripartite agreement.

HONECKER MEETS WITH DOLGIKH, AMBASSADOR ABRASIMOV

DW192035 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Unattributed report from the SED Central Committee building in Berlin]

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Vladimir Ivandovich Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the delegation led by him for a friendly talk. The guest conveyed cordial greetings from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which were cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

Erich Honecker told about the extensive work performed by the SED in preparation of its 10th party congress. He appreciated the great and manifold initiatives by the working people for further enhancing the national economy's efficiency and for the all-round strengthening of the GDR. The two interlocutors stressed the significance of the further all-round strengthening and deepening of the close combat alliance between the CPSU and the SED and the USSR and the GDR as the pledge for successfully making headway in the building of socialism and communism. In this connection the forthcoming party congresses of the CPSU and the SED were described as significant events on this road. Guenther Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, as well as department chiefs of the SED Central Committee participated in the talk, which was held in a fraternal atmosphere.

Petr Abrasimov, Soviet Ambassador to the GDR, also attended the meeting.

Abrasimov Luncheon

DW192056 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1832 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Petr Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to the GDR, today gave a luncheon in honor of the delegation of the CPSU Central Committee, which was attended by Guenther Mittag, Gerhard Schuerer and other personages. Proposing a toast, Vladimir Dolgikh stressed the close fraternal sympathies he found everywhere in the GDR. He was most impressed, he said, by the working collectives' striving for best performances in preparation for the 10th SED Congress and for always defending the socialist achievements against any attack. He had clearly witnessed the strength and confidence with which the complicated tasks were being tackled.

In his reply Guenther Mittag described the delegation's visit as an outstanding exchange of experiences. New and great perspectives have been marked out in all fields and significant results have been achieved in interlocking the two national economies since the signing of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance in 1975. He also said that the great conformity between the SED and the CPSU was a guarantee of the policy of the party of the working class aimed at the well-being of the people.

GDR-U.S. CONSULAR TREATY DOCUMENTS EXCHANGED

LD192140 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1814 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Washington, 19 Jan (ADN)--The instruments of ratification of the GDR-U.S. consular treaty were exchanged in Washington today by GDR Ambassador Horst Grunert and George S. Vest, assistant secretary for European affairs. The treaty was signed in Berlin on 4 September 1979, and will come into force 30 days after the exchange of the ratification instruments. During the ceremony at the U.S. State Department, the GDR diplomat referred to the statement made by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer when the People's Chamber passed the consular treaty, when he said the GDR is prepared to develop its relations with the United States on the basis of the principles of international law for the good of peace and detente. The representatives of both sides said that the treaty would advance their reciprocal relations.

HONECKER RECEIVES ROMANIA'S CORNEL BURTICA

LD201332 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1229 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 20 Jan (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Cornel Burtica, member of th Permanent Bureau of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, deputy premier and minister for foreign trade and international economic cooperation of the Socialist Republic of Romania. He conveyed a personal message and cordial greetings from Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, which were reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

Cornel Burtica is in Berlin to sign the long-term trade agreement for 1981-85 and a protocol on trade between the GDR and Romania in 1981.

Erich Honecker praised the state of relations between the GDR and Romania achieved during the past 5-year plan period, especially in the economic sector. The two sides agreed that state and economic organs had undertaken numerous initiatives to implement the agreements concluded with Nicolae Ceausescu during the visit to Bucharest in June 1980 by a GDR party and government delegation led by Erich Honecker. The protocol signed on this occasion by the state planning organs on coordinating economic plans for the 1981-85 period was the basis for intensive consultations and concrete agreements on specialization and cooperation in production.

Erich Honecker described the economic relations between the CEMA countries, characterized by their long-term nature, stability and dynamics, and their economic policy which was geared to growth, as a stable foundation for social development under socialism.

Cornel Burtica submitted proposals for further work in the long-term program on the main directions in specialization and cooperation.

Ministers Sign Accords

LD202214 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1642 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 20 Jan (ADN)--A long-term trade agreement covering the period 1981-85 and a trade protocol for 1981 between the GDR and Romania were signed in Berlin on Tuesday. The documents were signed by Horst Soelle and Cornel Burtica, foreign trade ministers of the two countries.

During the next 5 years trade between the GDR and Romania will increase to approximately R6 billion. This represents an increase of approximately 45 percent compared with the 1976-80 period. In their scientific-technical cooperation the two countries will concentrate on the engineering, electrical-engineering, electronics and the chemical industries.

The GDR's exports which are the result of specialization include in particular machine tools, agricultural machinery and equipment for the metallurgical industry. Romania will deliver mainly metal-forming machine tools and transformers.

The long-term trade agreement provides for extensive exports and imports to supply the economies and populations of the two countries. The GDR will export products of the metal processing industry, including machines and equipment for Romania's investment projects, for instance, for the construction of the Danube-Black Sea Canal. Machine tools and tools worth more than R440 million will be used mainly in Romania's automotive and tractor industry, as well as in other engineering enterprises. GDR deliveries of hoisting and transport equipment such as truck cranes, refrigerator trucks, railroad cranes, harbor cranes, caterpillar cranes, construction machinery and excavators will increase in volume. The GDR will also export equipment for open-cast workings. The GDR's deliveries of agricultural machinery represent a value of R70 million. GDR shipyards will export five freighters and one special supertrawler.

Other important GDR exports are products of the electrical-engineering-electronics industry worth nearly R500 million, including cables and electric wire, communication equipment, computer equipment of the Robotron combine, products of the Carl Zeiss-Jena combine and automation equipment. The export of consumer goods to Romania including household china, toys and textiles will continue.

Romania will deliver an increasing range of products of the engineering industry. This includes, in particular, 2,400 goods trucks, 210 diesel-hydraulic locomotives, 2 and 3-axle semitrailer tractors, construction machinery, bulldozers and truck concrete mixers. The GDR will also receive from Romania heating stations worth R30 million. Romania's traditional deliveries of consumer goods and agricultural produce will continue.

The 1981 annual trade protocol provides for substantial reciprocal imports of products of the engineering industry, the electric-electronics industry, the chemical and basic industries and of goods meeting the requirements of the population worth more than R1 billion. Compared with 1980 this represents an increase of more than 15 percent.

At the signing of the agreements GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle said that economic relations between the two countries are increasingly determined by specialization and cooperation. Already more than one third of the trade is based on corresponding agreements. Horst Soelle stressed that the GDR working people are making every effort in preparation for the 10th SED Congress to fulfill the official commitments to the fraternal socialist countries in accordance with the stipulated dates and quality.

SED-LCY TALKS HELD IN BERLIN ON 19 JANUARY

LD202300 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1706 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 19 Jan (ADN)--An LCY delegation led by Dimitar Aleksievski, chairman of the LCY Statutory Commission, arrived in Berlin on Monday at the invitation of the SED Central Committee. They were warmly welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Erich Mueckenberger, Politburo member and chairman of the Central Party Control Commission of the SED Central Committee. Talks between the SED and LCY delegations began on the same day.

JOINT PRESS RELEASE ON SFRY'S VRHOVEC VISIT

AU201845 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Jan 81 p 6

["Joint press release" on the official visit of Josip Vrhovec, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, to the GDR 12-15 January]

[Text] Josip Vrhovec, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, paid an official visit to the GDR 12-15 January at the invitation of Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Josip Vrhovec for friendly talks. The SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs conveyed cordial greetings from Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and from Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, which Erich Honecker reciprocated with equal cordiality.

A meeting also took place between Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and the Yugoslav guest.

Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, and Josip Vrhovec, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, held an extensive exchange of views on the past and future development of mutual relations, as well as on topical international problems. They underscored the special significance of the meetings between Erich Honecker and Josip Broz Tito for the durable, successful development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the SED and LCY, the GDR and SFRY. The ministers valued the significant results achieved thus far on the basis of equal rights, noninterference and mutual respect in bilateral cooperation in all fields. They noted that this positive development is in the interest of both countries, of socialism, of stability and of peace in Europe and the world.

The meetings and talks at a high level, as well as the increasingly meaningful cooperation between the state organs, the supreme people's representations, social organizations, cities and institutions, have made a significant contribution to this development of relations.

In the course of the talks, the ministers pointed out the particular significance of economic and scientific-technical cooperation, and the good preconditions for its further development by means of which solid foundations are being created for a stable development of the overall relations between the two countries. They stressed the importance of deepening scientific-technical cooperation, as well as specialization and cooperation.

The two sides agreed that favorable conditions and realistic possibilities exist for a further intensification of cooperation in the fields of culture, education, science and other fields.

Oskar Fischer and Josip Vrhovec briefed each other on the foreign policy activities of their states, and conducted an extensive exchange of views about topical, international problems, primarily about maintaining and consolidating peace, and about strengthening international security, detente and cooperation in Europe and the world on the basis of equal rights. They reaffirmed the readiness of the GDR and SFRY to continue to work for realizing these objectives also in future.

The ministers expressed the concern of their states that the situation in the world continues to be complicated and tense. The persistence of hotbeds of conflict and tension involves great dangers for peace and detente. They underscored that there is no reasonable alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence.

The ministers stressed the need for the active endorsement by all countries of the preservation of peace and international security, for the continuation of a dialogue about the most important international problems and the consolidation of confidence between states, for the immediate discontinuation of the arms race and for effective disarmament measures, as well as for developing international cooperation on the basis of equal rights.

The two sides underscored the significance of the policy and movement of nonaligned states and their contribution to further intensifying the struggle for peace and international security, as well as for the democratic transformation of international political and economic relations.

The ministers devoted particular attention to the situation in Europe, stressing the consistent implementation of the Helsinki Final Act as a whole. At the Madrid meeting, the GDR and SFRY endorse the continuation of stubborn efforts to achieve agreements on further practical steps to consolidate detente and security, as well as to develop peaceful cooperation in Europe. The two states attach great significance to an agreement about the early convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

They stressed the need for enhancing the role and contribution of the United Nations to securing peace, to disarmament and to developing cooperation among states, as well as to the durable, peaceful solution of international conflicts in accordance with the UN Charter.

The two sides reaffirmed their countries' solidarity with people struggling for their national liberation, independence and social progress.

The ministers expressed the conviction that their talks, conducted in an openminded and friendly atmosphere, will contribute to a further promotion of bilateral relations and to an expansion of cooperation between the GDR and SFRY.

Josip Vrhovec, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, invited Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, to pay an official visit to the SFRY. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

SED'S HAGER RECEIVES HUNGARIAN CULTURE MINISTER

LD202238 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1754 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 20 Jan (AND)--Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on Tuesday received Hungarian Minister of Culture and Education Dr Imre Pozsgay for a talk. In a friendly atmosphere they exchanged experiences on the development of socialist cultural policy and progress in the field of education and higher education in the two countries. Special emphasis was laid on the success of the close cooperation in the cultural and education spheres. Tasks for the further consolidation and deepening of cooperation in the years ahead were discussed.

Pozsgay is visiting the GDR at the invitation of GDR Minister of Culture Hans Joachim Hoffmann.

DANISH BOAT FISHING WITHIN GDR LIMITS DETAINED

LD191838 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1713 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 19 Jan (ADN)--The GDR Fisheries Supervisory Office announced that one of its vessels yesterday (18 January) intercepted the Danish fishing cutter NT 39 C. Trillingsgaard from Stubbenkobing as it was fishing within the GDR fisheries zone without permission and ordered it to Sassnitz Harbor. The captain was punished in accordance with the valid regulations for an infringement of the GDR fishing regulations. After the questions connected with the incident have been cleared up the ship will be able to proceed on its voyage.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS HOSTAGE RELEASE, TEHRAN URGENCY

LD192110 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Gyorgy Onodi commentary]

[Text] The following commentary has to do with the topic of the U.S. hostages. Gyorgy Onodi, for more than 440 days, has been regularly following the development of the hostage affair.

I know that the hostage affair has a human aspect. Fifty-two people, most of them diplomats, have been living for more than a year in complete uncertainty, cut off from the outside world, deprived of every facility which under normal circumstances is at their disposal. It is as though they were in prison without having committed any kind of crime whatsoever. All this is capped by the fact that our traditions, our legal systems, guarantee a sort of inviolability to the diplomats of every state.

This is the legal part of the affair. This is why we may be sorry, and have indeed been sincerely sorry, for the 52 hostages. But, if we are to speak honestly about this, we may not leave out the other side of the events, the political aspects, either. Iran's recent history is an episode of neocolonialism in which the 36 million Iranian people have been, a hundred times over, victims of unrestrained U.S. policy. Perhaps that is why people in Tehran today do not distinguish between good Americans and bad Americans, so they have accepted and sincerely supported any anti-American action regardless of whether it was useful or useless to them, legal or illegal.

The other thing is, naturally, that the groups in power, by opposing or supporting the hostage affair, were in fact also trying to increase their own power-basis. And it is only worth mentioning this because the fact that the release of the hostages has been delayed has without doubt been connected also with the power struggle within Iran.

All this, of course, still does not explain why the settlement of the hostage affair has become so urgent for Tehran. Because in the past weeks it was visibly Tehran that was urging the hostages' release. The condition of the agreement was the freeing of the frozen Iranian bank deposits. During the dealing we heard mention of billions of dollars, first of 24 and finally of 8 or 9 billion dollars. This money is the wealth of the Iranian state, so it is their due.

But the affair does not have only a legal side. Iran has been at war with its neighbor for months. War costs a great deal, and, since oil sales are stagnant, the country's revenues have been gradually drying up. And so, if they want to continue the war, they definitely had to get money, their own money, if they do not want to accept aid.

This, somewhat simplified, is what has happened. But the almost 400-day hostage problem draws attention to another very important factor. The third world, which for centuries has only endured, at times appealed, is now occasionally intervening with its own moral and legal system in the traditional processes of international politics. It may be that we are unable to approve of or accept these steps. All this, as I say, is a problem. But what is certain is that in future we will have to take them more into account.

MSZMP DELEGATION'S VISIT TO SWEDEN REPORTED

AU191432 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Jan 81 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Hungarian-Swedish Interparty Talks"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Swedish Communist Left Party a delegation of the MSZMP Central Committee led by Central Committee secretary Andras Gyenes paid a visit to Sweden 11-15 January. [paragraph continues]

The delegation included Istvan Veszpremi, member of the Central Committee, Pitman of the Tatabanya coalmines enterprise; and Karoly Zimboras, member of the Central Committee staff.

The delegation had talks with Lars Werner, chairman of the Central Committee of the Swedish Communist Left Party, and Bo Hammar, member of the Executive Committee and international secretary of the Central Committee of the Swedish Communist Left Party, as well as several other leaders of the Swedish party.

At the talks, the leaders of the Hungarian and Swedish parties informed each other about the situation in Hungary and Sweden and the two parties' activity. Reviewing major topical aspects of the international situation, they expressed their profound concern over increasing tensions and the intensification of warlike danger. They deemed as necessary collaboration among all progressive and peace-loving forces to restrain the nuclear arms race, accomplish genuine disarmament, advance the detente process and preserve world peace. They judged a successful conclusion of the Madrid conference as important from the viewpoint of security and cooperation in Europe.

Both sides reaffirmed that their parties' activity contributes to the realization of the common endeavors and objectives of the international communist and workers movement.

The representatives of the MSZMP and the Swedish Communist Left Party expressed their satisfaction with the development of relations between the two parties and agreed to continue developing their comradely cooperation in the spirit of internationalist solidarity. The Hungarian and Swedish parties will strive to ensure that their cooperation should serve, at the same time, the further development of relations between Hungary and Sweden and the two peoples' interests.

During their stay in Stockholm, the MSZMP delegation met and had talks with Gertrud Sigurdsen, deputy chairman of the Swedish Social Democratic Labor Party, and several other leaders of the party.

The Hungarian party delegation returned to Budapest on Thursday.

LAZAR, APRO RECEIVES NEW URUGUAYAN AMBASSADOR

LD210011 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Budapest, 19 Jan (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and Antal Apro, speaker of Parliament, have received Alfredo Giro Pintos, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, who is in Budapest on an introductory visit.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON CONSUMER PRICE INCREASES

LD171938 Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] Budapest, 17 Jan (MTI)--The Hungarian material and price office has issued a communique about changes in certain consumer prices.

In conformity with the stipulations of the 1981 national economic plan and due to the increase in prices on foreign markets and the rise in production costs, consumer price of certain items will modify from January 19, 1981 as follows:

The consumer price of flour will go up by an average 6 percent. Certain bakery products like milk bread will increase by 17 percent. The price hike will vary from product to product. Ordinary bread price will remain unchanged and so will the price of rolls and croissants.

As for confectionary industry products, there will be an average increase of 3 percent. Within this, sweets will be up 11 per cent, while flour sweets will be 7 per cent dearer. Chocolates will be generally cheaper.

There will be a hike of 5 percent on canning industry products. The price of deep-frozen and canned vegetables, fruit and certain deep-frozen cakes will go up. There will be no change in canned and deep-frozen products consisting strictly of meat. Baby foods, noodles and pickles--except cucumber--will continue to sell at usual price.

With price increase and decrease considered together, detergents will be 7 per cent more expensive.

Doors and windows will cost 16 percent more, while parquette will be 23 per cent dearer.

Consumers will have to pay an average of 6 per cent more for chemical fertilizers and plant protectives with some prices going up and others down.

For each litre of petrol, car-owners will have to pay 3.30 forints more. On the other hand, car-owners possessing vehicles with motors of up to 1500 cc cylinder capacity or less will be exempted from vehicle tax from January 1981. Vehicle tax will be reduced for cars with bigger cylinder capacity, while tax on waterway vehicles will be waived.

From February 1, 1981, certain service charges will go up too. Postal rates including registered post, express, etc, as well as inland parcel, telegrams and other charges will go up by an average 90 per cent.

Telephone charges will change as follows: Subscription rates for main and party lines will remain unchanged, but each call be 50 per cent dearer. A local call made from public telephone will be 2 forints instead of 1 as at present. Some other telephone charges like booking of long-distance calls and alarm service will go up by 50 percent.

Laundry charges will be 23 per cent higher on the average.

Hair-dresser and photographer services will increase by an average 15 per cent.

Medical service rendered at baths to visitors without prescription from a state clinic will be 60 per cent more expensive.

BRIEFS

OFFICIALS RELIEVED, APPOINTED--Budapest, 17 Jan (MTI)--While fully recognizing his merits, the Hungarian Council of Ministers relieved of his post as deputy chairman of the National Technical Development Committee Dr Gyorgy Osztrovszki and approved his request to retire with effect December 1980. Simultaneously with effect January 1, 1981 the Council of Ministers appointed to his place in the rank of Deputy Minister Istvan Muller. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 17 Jan 81 LD]

JABLONSKI CONGRATULATES REAGAN ON INAUGURATION

LD202120 Warsaw PAP in English 2026 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Jan (PAP)--President of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic Henryk Jablonski sent a message of congratulations to U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

"In connection with taking over the post of President of the United States of America I wish to congratulate you and wish you all the best on behalf of the supreme authorities of the Polish People's Republic and myself.

"The friendly relations between our countries have a long tradition. They are enhanced by the bonds between the millions of Polish Americans and the land of their fathers.

"I am convinced that economic and cultural cooperation as well as political contacts between our countries will continue to be developed for the benefit of our nations, for the cause of peace and fruitful international cooperation."

COMMENTATOR ASSESSES REAGAN PRESIDENCY, FUTURE

LD202000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Jan Zakrzewski commentary]

[Text] For the second time running not a politician but a man representing individual strength has become President. Although two out of three Americans favor the Democrats, a Republican has become President. Ronald Reagan knows very well that he is the man who will guide the fate of the American half-continent, a half-continent which today is occupied by a state which is one of the leading world powers. This is why it is for him, more so than for his predecessors, an event which crowns all his ambitions.

The man who feels that he is carrying a mission to his audience has become an actor for every geographical latitude, even though his mission is one of words written by other authors. Every actor wants to play Hamlet because Hamlet is the symbol of an actor's maturity and experience. Ronald Reagan used to be an actor on the vast stage of a film studio and for thousands of spectators. The thirst for public applause became part and parcel of his life, as necessary to him as breathing. But he wanted a still larger stage--he became the governor of California. He was a good, respected governor and a good administrator. But he wanted an even larger stage--he ran three times for the greatest role on the national stage and on the third occasion he was given that role. [Words indistinct]

In the American system of a two-party contest a hard rule applies: The party must submit a candidate who would secure the most popularity for himself rather than for the idea he represents on the party's behalf. Presidential elections are not, in principle, elections for an idea, such as the U.S. interest, but mainly a choice of person. The Democratic Party, through much more popular statistically, was much too sure of its popularity or maybe it was lost in internal strife which resulted from Carter's declining popularity, but because it was afraid of even greater weakening, it proposed Carter's candidacy once more.

The Republican Party has always proposed candidates who won popularity in previous campaigns. Reagan's new popularity, linked with his historical popularity as an actor, gave him his chance. But many people continue to wonder whether it was Reagan who won the election or Carter who lost it. Public disenchantment with the last 4 years of the Presidency was so great that the Americans did not blame Reagan for his age, forgot the Republicans' guilt in the Watergate period, and attributed to President-candidate Carter blame which he did and did not deserve.

What was more important than anything else was the need for change. Apart from all this, the public does remember. Previous terms of Republican presidents produced detente, restoration of American prestige, worldwide dialogue, and establishment of relations with previously ignored Chinese Asia.

Reagan has now formed his basic administrative team which, in the view of observers, is superior by its specific weight to its Democratic administration predecessors. It includes both in the White House staff and in the administration experts in policy, government, administration and economy; there are no amateurs among them. It is thought in the chancelleries of many governments throughout the world that today a period has begun during which the United States will speak from a position of strength, it is true, but it will speak expertly and logically, which will create an opportunity for creative dialogue.

This is what is being said: In their dialogue with East Europe the Democrats are always suspected, because they are liberals, of undesirable compromises. No one can suspect that the Republican administration would engage in this kind of compromise because struggle against socialism is the Republican's traditional battle call. Because of this the Republican administration has a free hand, freedom to maneuver, and it enjoys the trust of Congress in its plans for compromise of any kind. This is its opportunity.

In my view there is no reason to worry about the Republican Presidency; on the contrary we should look in it for opportunities for clear, direct East-West dialogue, for debate for understanding, for clear definition of stands. We can also look forward to mutual respect in the global ideological confrontation.

As for the age of the 70-year old President, he will simply govern less than his predecessors. He will observe more what his chosen professional and expert team does, a team which at first glance guarantees greater cohesion and community of ideas than the previous team of constant conflict within the administration.

PINKOWSKI, WALESA DISCUSS GDANSK AGREEMENTS 19 JAN

LD200020 Moscow Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Premier Jozef Pinkowski yesterday met representatives of the National Coordinating Commission of Solidarity, led by its chairman, Lech Walesa. The meeting took place to discuss matters connected with implementation of the Gdansk agreements.

COMMUNIQUE ON SOLIDARITY TALKS WITH ITALIAN UNIONS

LD191854 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] A communique on the talks between the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity and three large Italian trade union organizations has been issued in Rome, following the conclusion of the visit to Italy by the delegation of NSZZ Solidarity and its return home. The talks were held with the General Italian Labor Confederation, the Italian Confederation of Employees' Trade Unions and the Italian Labor Union which are members of a single federation.

According to the communique, the Solidarity delegation acquainted Italian trade union organizations with its expertise, outlined the process of organization and provisions of its organizational structure. Representatives of Italian trade unions familiarized the Solidarity delegation with the structure of the trade union movement in Italian workplaces and with the principles governing the way in which individual unions, members of the federation, function. General secretaries of all three unions confederations expressed complete support for the development of the trade union movement in Poland and their conviction that a profound and positive renewal process was underway in our country within the framework of a socialist state.

This process was in accordance with the aspirations and will of the working people. The principles of self-government and independence of the trade union movement were its guarantees. It has been decided to strengthen bilateral relations.

NSZZ Solidarity has received an invitation for its representatives to attend the congresses of the three union confederations, due to be held this year.

WALESA SPEAKS ON SATURDAY ISSUE, ITALY TRIP

NC191807 Paris AFP in English 1800 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Jan (AFP)--Polish labor leader Lech Walesa said upon his return here today from Rome that he was convinced an accord could be reached between his independent trade confederation Solidarity and the authorities on the "free Saturday" issue.

"We were able to agree this summer in Gdansk under much more difficult conditions," Mr Walesa said. "We will certainly succeed this time as well," he said of current attempts by Poland's workers to obtain the five-day workweek.

Visibly tired but happy after a six-day stay in Italy and meetings with the pope, Mr Walesa along with his delegation was met at the Warsaw airport by a small crowd of enthusiastic friends and journalists. Fielding questions with his usual verve, Mr Walesa told the newsmen that in his opinion the Gdansk accords had not yet been "fully implemented." Asked about possible Solidarity actions in support of farmers demanding recognition of their Rural Solidarity union, Mr Walesa simply said that "the union of workers and farmers has been and remains the basis of our movement."

On his visit with Pope John Paul II, he added, "We went away with the conviction that we are doing good work, but it is very difficult work. We must not get discouraged. We must also avoid getting stuck in an impasse."

The Solidarity delegation went directly from the airport to the residence of Polish Primate Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski for a private reception. They are to go on from there to Gdansk to participate in a meeting tomorrow of the Solidarity National Coordinating Committee.

Commenting on the Italian visit of Mr Walesa, his first trip abroad, observers noted that the Polish press had refrained from attacking the labor leader despite a campaign waged against Solidarity during his absence. Presenting Mr Walesa as a "responsible" man knowing the virtues of moderation and with a sense of the good of the nation, the press praised his refusal to use his stature for political purposes and stressed the meeting with the pope as the high point of the visit.

SOLIDARITY COMMISSION DEBATES SATURDAY ISSUE

LD201648 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Among the main topics being discussed at today's session of the National Coordinating Commission [KKP] of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity now in progress in Gdansk, is the issue of work-free Saturdays. It was stated that the decision taken previously by the commission that all Saturdays are work-free, is still in force. Yesterday's talks between Solidarity representatives and the premier produced no results. The commission stressed the need for more talks.

A divergence of views was noted among the members of the Solidarity commission as to the kind and scope of talks. Some people taking part in discussions said the talks must be treated as part of a series of talks within the context of implementing all demands conceded in the August agreements. It was stated that the government is not carrying out some parts of the agreements, among them those which deal with access to mass information media; failure to publish, so far, the draft bill on trade unions; and finally, failure to deal with several welfare issues, which include work-free Saturdays.

Another group of those taking part in the discussions expressed the view that the latter issue should be the subject of separate talks with the government because this is what the public expects at this time before all else; and to link this question with other problems and to enegage in strike action--which is being prepared for this Thursday--would amount to unnecessarily obscuring the whole issue, which would make it less understandable for the community.

For their part, KKP members have prepared their own proposal for solving the problem of work-free Saturdays which assumes a 41.5 hour working week and which takes into account the country's difficult economic situation. The first version of the proposal envisages three work-free Saturdays a month and one Saturday of 6 working hours duration; the second envisages two work-free Saturdays and two Saturdays of 6 working hours each but which would provide eight additional holidays or days off.

Discussion has not been concluded and final decisions will be taken this afternoon during the second part of the session which is in progress at this time.

Readiness To Find 'Compromise'

LD211002 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0543 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] A session of the National Coordinating Commission [KKP] of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity was held yesterday in Gdansk. First its chairman, Lech Walesa, delivered a brief report on the union delegation's journey to Italy and on Monday's meeting with the premier.

Among the main problems discussed were implementation of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements and most of all free Saturdays. In a resolution adopted by the meeting the KKP states that according to the trade union interpretation of the social agreements all Saturdays in 1981 are to be work-free. This has been confirmed by Solidarity in its earlier statement. At the same time, in the face of differences of opinion with the government and regarding the issue of work-free Saturdays as extremely urgent, Solidarity expressed its readiness to start immediate talks with the authorities through the 11-member working team in order to find a joint compromise solution on this issue. The general examination of implementing all points of the post-strike agreements should be carried out at a meeting with the government within 2 weeks.

As the next item on the agenda the KKP stated its attitude toward the government draft socio-economic plan for this year. The KKP states that the draft does not tackle and does not solve the fundamental issues important to the economy and the community, among other issues in the field of foreign trade, agriculture and investment projects. According to KKP members, the draft plan is unsatisfactory and does not propose concrete actions aimed at emerging from the crisis. Participants in the session also expressed support for the trade union movement which is being formed in the rural countryside and criticized the proposal to introduce meat, butter and sugar coupons beginning 1 February. Opinion was expressed that in spite of increased amounts to be available for each social group the proposal to introduce coupons still has many shortcomings and should not be implemented beginning in February this year.

We have presented just the main points of yesterday's session which last[ed] 9 hours. We shall return to the above issues in later newscasts.[Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish at 0600 GMT on 21 January adds: "The meeting adopted a resolution to carry out a 4-hour warning strike on 22 January."]

WARSAW SOLIDARITY HINTS COMPROMISE ON SATURDAY WORK

LD191752 Warsaw PAP in English 1407 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Jan (PAP)--Delegates of Solidarnosc Mazowsze branch organizations had a meeting here yesterday at which they passed resolutions concerning the 5-day working week, the Mazowsze branch's stand on the 1981 draft plan and budget, and trade union's access to mass media, ZYCIE WARSZAWY reported today.

Quoting the agreements negotiated last summer, the meeting said the 5-day working week should be granted under a law, but in view of the country's tough economic situation we cannot afford to have all Saturdays free at present. Hence the need for voluntary work on some of these days, a matter to be negotiated by the unions and the government, the meeting agreed.

The assembly's resolution concerning this year's draft plan and budget was based on a paper by Professor Stefan Kurowski, who pointed to the expected 250,000 million [zlotys] inflation gap and called for putting an end to pay rise claims and for gearing all energy to enriching the market and putting it in order. Professor Kurowski opted for a prompt conversion of the country's economy to production of goods of special importance at the moment.

The meeting also passed a provisional resolution which puts the Solidarnosc National Coordination Commission under the obligation to settle the problem of trade unions' access to mass media. The issue is the one point of the summer agreements which is being put into operation at the lowest rate, the meeting charged.

LABOR VICE MINISTER ON COST OF WORK-FREE SATURDAYS

LD210444 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 21 Jan 81

["How Much Will Saturdays Off Cost Us?"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Jan (PAP)—The vice-minister of labour, wages and social affairs gave an interview to PAP in which he outlined the reasons why introducing all Saturdays off in Poland is now undesirable. Excerpts:

1980 was the second successive year in which the national income decreased, by 2.3 percent in 1979, and by 4 percent--according to estimates--in 1980. Global agricultural production decreased by 1.5 percent in 1979. A drastic slump in this field--by 9.6 percent, according to initial data--began in 1980. At the same time, wages went up, together with expenditures on social services.

Naturally, the working population cannot be expected to take responsibility for numerous errors committed in the economic policy during the past few years. However, we must all take blunt facts into account. This reality cannot be changed, even through the best central-level decisions. What is needed is increased effort and concrete production results. Otherwise, we will have blown up inflation, a complete disintegration on the market. Simultaneously, all wage and social obligations will become uncertain. A rapid [?cutting down] of working can only worsen the prospects of realizing these obligations.

If free Saturdays are introduced, industrial production will go down by about 2,000 million zlotys, including about 75,000 million zlotys' worth of market supplies, 1,050,000 dollars' worth of export supplies. The result--an about 75,000 million zloty decrease in the national income, said the vice-minister.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 0600 GMT on 21 January reports the PAP interview adding that: "Minister Karpiuk states that if two extra workfree Saturdays are added each month industrial production will go down by Z200 billion, including deliveries to the market of about Z75 billion and construction and assembly production worth about Z27 billion and exports valued at about 3.5 million foreign currency zloty. [all figures as heard]"

["Karpiuk adds: As a result, the national income would decrease by about Z75 billion. Such losses cannot be made up for by increased labor productivity and extra employment or by increased investment."]

Cutting worktime down to 40 hours a week would call for employing about 400,000 people more. The increase of the wage fund resulting from the increase in employment and changes in the wages system--including wages for work on free Saturdays--would come to about 65,000 million zlotys.

All this is ample proof that introducing a 40-hour week this year means not only huge additional costs and losses burdening the society, but also endangers the reality of the programme of stabilizing the economy.

The two versions of cutting down worktime put forth by the government are still holding. It is possible for plants and industrial branches to choose the way of shortening worktime. However, by no means can we manage to shorten the working week down to less than 42 hours. The more so, that the annual amount of real worktime in Poland belongs to the lowest in Europe. After introducing a 40-hour week in Poland, the time really spent at work in industry would amount to a mean 31.9 hours per employee weekly, and--alongside Norway and Austria--would be one of the lowest in the world.

All this shows that neither the economic conditions, nor social needs allow for a rapid shortening of worktime, concluded the vice-minister.

SOLIDARITY BRANCHES CALL FOR WARNING STRIKE 22 JAN

Gdansk Solidarity Call

NC201753 Paris AFP in English 1745 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Gdansk, 20 Jan (AFP)--A four hour "warning" strike to back up workers' demands for Saturdays off will take place on Thursday, the local branch of the independent trade union Solidarity confirmed today. The local branch accused the Polish Government of not respecting the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements negotiated last year for no Saturday working and for granting Solidarity access to the mass media.

The Gdansk MKZ [interfactory founding committee] union branch called for "public" discussions with the government, with the press, radio and television present, without censorship, to solve the problems. The strike will last from 0800 to 1200 local throughout the Gdansk region on Thursday, with the union demanding also that pay must be docked. [as received]

The statement was released while Solidarity's National Co-ordination Committee [meeting] under the chairmanship of Lech Walesa, was taking place.

Bydgoszcz Voivoda Warning

LD211006 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Excerpts] On the occasion of a warning strike announced by the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity in Bydgoszcz for Thursday, 22 January, the Bydgoszcz voivoda, Edmund Lehmann, made a statement today at a press conference. As I have already said, the introduction of one work-free Saturday in the Bydgoszcz Voivodship industry means the loss of Z219 million in production, nearly Z19 million in building. In services one work-free Saturday causes the loss of about 5,000 bicycles, 500 motorcycles, 3,000 transistor receivers, 13,000 pairs of footwear, 3,500 units of men's clothes, 100 tons of various kinds of margarine and a number of other market and cooperation articles which are greatly important to other industrial enterprises.

The attitude of the voivodship authorities regarding the reduction of working hours has been discussed more than once with the leadership of the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of NSZZ Solidarity and with the branch unions. On our initiative meetings of the voivodship authorities with representatives of the Bydgoszcz area were held. The reduction of working hours and the attitude toward the warning strike were discussed at these meetings. The last such meeting took place on 19 January of this year. On Tuesday, 20 January, a meeting was held with the Coordinating Commission of the branch trade unions. Our arguments were not accepted by the MKZ NSZZ Solidarity whereas the branch trade unions acknowledged that the work on Saturday, 24 January, that is, on the working Saturday in accordance with the government decisions, depends on the unimpeded decision of individual workforces.

I wish to state once again that the responsibility for the negative consequences of the warning strike announced for 22 January of this year will be borne by its organizers.

FORTY ENTERPRISES STAGE WARNING STRIKE IN PILA

LD191630 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Forty enterprises staged a warning strike between 1200 and 1300 today in Pila Voivodship. Among others, the workforces of the railroad rolling stock repair plant in Pila, the Chodziez china factory downed tools and the Pila municipal transportation system stopped. Everything took place in an orderly manner.

SOLIDARITY RAILROAD WORKERS, MINISTRY SIGN PROTOCOL

LD210040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Talks were held in Wroclaw yesterday between the leadership of the Ministry of Transportation led by Minister Mieczyslaw Zajfryd, and the Interdistrict Coordinating Commission [MOKP] of Railroad Workers of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity [NSZZ] led by Wlodzimierz Badelek. The implementation of the agreement concluded on 29 October last year in Wroclaw between the government commission and railroad workers was assessed. Decisions concerning pay and living conditions were deeply analyzed. It was stated that the majority of demands have been settled. Now, concrete decisions and regulations are being prepared on issues not yet settled, including new principles for bonuses for railroad workers. Also concrete steps have been made toward further improving social and living conditions of railroad workers and their families.

During the talks the operating conditions of the Solidarity union were assessed in the Polish State Railroads. At the end of the talks in the railroad worker's club a protocol of settlement was signed between the minister of transportation and the MOKP of Railroad Workers of the NSZZ Solidarity.

SOLIDARITY, GOVERNMENT COMMISSION CONTINUE NOWY SACZ TALKS

LD201838 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] For the second day in succession talks have been held at the Ministry of Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection between the representatives of the Interfactory Founding Committee of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity of Malopolska region and the government commission.

The talks are the attempt to avert a conflict between the Nowy Sacz branch of Solidarity and the voivodship authorities in Nowy Sacz, which has already led to a sit-in strike in the Nowy Sacz town hall and to strikes in some work enterprises in Malopolska.

MIXED TU, GOVERNMENT COMMISSION HOLDS KATOWICE TALKS

LD210006 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Another working session of the permanent mixed commission for the implementation and supervision of the agreement concluded last year by the government commission and the Interfactory Founding Committee of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity in the Katowice steel plant has been held in Katowice. During the session the state and progress of the implementation of detailed demands included in the appendix to this agreement were discussed.

A new collective labor agreement for the mining industry is being elaborated and a draft of this agreement will be prepared by a special commission before 1 March of this year, while the work of teams of exprets analyzing the state of work safety and hygiene, health protection and the elimination of industrial pollutants will continue until the end of January. The listing of unhealthy jobs will be carried out at all steel industry enterprises.

UNREST DIRECTED AGAINST 'DISTORTIONS' OF SYSTEM

LD201609 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Jan 81 pp 3, 5

[Zbigniew Siedlecki article: "Premises of Unity"]

[Text] More than 4 months have already elapsed since the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements were signed but an atmosphere favorable to thinking matters over, to making initial assessments and to forecasting the further development of the political situation in our country began to emerge only much later.

We see the events of the stormy summer of 1980 as a workers' protest against distortions by the authorities in carrying out their duties. This is a natural and obvious but very vague, even sketchy assessment and this vagueness conceals some danger.

Using the Party, the Authorities and Socialism as a Shield

First of all, it should be emphasized that the workers were protesting against distortions of their power. This becomes apparent as soon as, instead of making vague statements, we consider the content of the worker protest in detail. This protest was directed against concrete, although not always sufficiently clearly determined, corrupt practices and mistakes and also against people responsible for them. It would even be possible to venture an assertion which will appear controversial to many readers; namely that, in a sense, the aim of the workers' protest was to correct their own mistakes, such as underestimating the dangers of economic voluntarism and adventurism, which became obvious after the first national PZPR conference, and also the adoption of an insufficiently consistent and firm attitude after 1976, when deviations in economic and social policy became glaring.

From the viewpoint of bourgeois propaganda, any pronouncement against socialist power (even if directed against its mistakes) is synonymous with attack against the socialist system. The falseness of such an identification requires no proof but it is worthwhile to note in this connection a phenomenon accompanying autocracy which could result in dangerous mistakes.

Now, people in high positions performing their duties in an autocratic manner tend to identify themselves with the organization which they represent. This is a result not so much of their inner conviction (even though this does also happen) but of interested motives since such a stand creates for them an easy situation in which they can, for instance, use the party or the people's power as a shield against any critisism and even blame the party, the authorities and socialism for their own laziness, mistakes or even corrupt practices. In order to do this it is not absolutely necessary to be a minister--for instance, a works committee secretary condemns any criticism directed against himself as an attack on the party or a commune head accused of favoritism calls his opponents...enemies of the people's power.

I feel sure that no one who watched the ceremonies connected with the unveiling of the monument to the shipyard workers killed in 1970, if only on television, has any doubt as to who is the owner and steward of shipyards, mines, iron works and plants of all Poland. Nor can we have any doubt that the country would accept no other system than a system which ensures co-ownership and costewardship for all citizens. Nor, finally, can we have any doubt about the origin of the mandate for exercising power. Here we reach what, I believe, is the most fundamental and profound aspect of the hot Polish summer of 1980. [paragraph continues]

If, instead of merely noting demands, we take a closer look at what motivated the action taken by the striking workers, we will conclude that this was also a protest against restrictions placed on the workers' participation in socialist building--that in fact it was a demand for increased participation in building a system of social justice by means and methods, at a pace and, finally, in a form which the workers believe to be right, correct and consistent with their possibilities and desires.

Contrary to what some shortsighted politicians asserted in July, it was a question not of merely securing a wage increase amounting to a few hundred zloty but of socialist imponderables which include, among other things, the question of such an increase if we look at it, in accordance with the spirit of the workers' demands, in terms of fair pay for work done.

Under an autocratic system of government, the workers were given only one opportunity for participating in socialist building, namely, "supporting by their work" a program whose guidelines were often determined by one person and adopted by acclamation. In practice, that "supporting by work" merely meant "do what you have been ordered to do" and, furthermore, in a situation where the results of labor thus directed were disproportionate to the efforts made and when--let us tell the whole bitter truth--what was positively assessed was labor's spectacular features rather than its real results.

A citizen's dignity is expressed by his freedom of choice with respect to the forms and methods of work for the common good, participation in public and cultural life and shaping the nation's future. The working class fought for this dignity in the hot days of July and August 1980.

The removal of restrictions placed on the citizens' participation in socialist building is bound to release an enormous amount of social energy, a driving force for the citizens' inventiveness and initiative. How much can be done, provided that people are allowed to work for their country's welfare. In the past, our country had such power at its disposal only occasionally, only when the country was threatened and the entire nation united to defend it.

Let us now try rapidly to consider the components of this power.

Worker Democracy

Solidarity is the most obvious of these components because it represents a completely new phenomenon which both arouses hopes and--like anything new and as yet insufficiently tested in action and untried--creates anxiety and concern.

You can clarify Solidarity's role by briefly answering two equally brief questions--what Solidarity is and what it is not. On the strength of the principles expressed in its rules and statements made by its leaders, the answer should be: Solidarity is an association of independent self-governing trade unions of which most working people in Poland are members; it is not a political party.

However, this explanation is too laconic to satisfy any reader who looks at Solidarity with understandable interest. I will, therefore, try to give a more comprehensive answer, at least, to the first question. Can the renewed trade unions (Solidarity is not the only trade union, there are many other, smaller trade unions) limit their activities to a narrowly understood defense of workers' interests, as is the case in capatalist countries? Such trade unions would assume the role of the proverbial aunt who "sits on the sofa and is displeased"--with the government (which is pratically the only employer in our country), because it does not pay the workers enough, because the annual leave it gives to too short, because it builds too few rest houses and so forth.

If the new trade unions' activities were merely aimed at "getting more" their prospects would not be very bright. [paragraph continues]

However, they will undoubtedly approach problems connected with their members' living conditions in a comprehensive manner, determining criteria for fairness in the wage sphere and exerting influence in a determining manner on the state's wage policy and, more generally, on all decisions upon which the working people's living conditions depend.

However this is not the end of the matter because, after all, living conditions are determined not only by the way in which national income is shared but also--or rather, mainly--by the way in which it is created and in which it constantly grows. The new trade unions (when mentioning them I do not single out Solidarity because I cannot imagine that, irrespective of the extent to which individual trade unions differ, they will not reach agreements for joint action) should also take this in hand. They should make themselves responsible for organizing the functioning of enterprises in a sphere outside the economic administration's control, that is, in the sphere of worker self-government or even--more generally--worker democracy.

I will not expand on the theme of the second question even though some local conflicts of an obviously political nature have arisen before now in connection with Solidarity's activities and even though Solidarity activists include individuals whose behaviour arouses suspicion that they, in fact, want to treat this organization as a political party. Otherwise, I would have--for formal reasons--to not limit myself to general judgements but to consider every case separately and this would transcend the framework of this article, especially since Solidarity activists have not always been responsible for starting conflicts. Furthermore--judging the matter on its merits--for some time conflicts have assumed a rather different character. Many Solidarity members have been careful not to transcend the framework of matters connected with trade union activities and have urged people to help to maintain law and order and recognize the fact that what unites us all is more important than what divides us. Therefore, a situation has arisen in which any pondering over "what was but is no longer" is, in my view, not only pointless but even harmful.

The emerging worker democracy is no isolated phenomenon. On the contrary, organizational structures marked by independence and self-government have been emerging in many social groups and circles. This has occurred among young people, scientists, members of cooperatives and so forth. I believe that this process can be seen as a spontaneous and socially very positive creation of infrastructures of our country's democratic system.

Cooperation Among Parties

We can now start treading purely political ground and deal with two parties whose members are not wage earners, that is, according to an accepted definition, proletarians, but producers owning their own means of production in the form of workshops in principle managed on a family basis without hired labor. Under conditions prevailing in a socialist state, both the peasants' and the artisans' vital interests are very strongly and fundamentally connected with the interests of the proletariat. This fact has found its political expression in the principle of a worker-peasant alliance and in the acknowledgement by both parties of the PZPR's leading role.

In the past, however, we had to deal with a simplified and even vulgarized interpretation of the formula of the PZPR's leading role. This was responsible for some irreparable damage because, as a result, the two parties' great opportunities for mobilizing the masses and for encouraging them to participate actively in building socialism were not utilized. Even though the ZSL and the SD have great and valuable achievements to their credit which count for much in People's Poland, their impact on our country's development could have been even greater had it not been for the above-mentioned distortions. The renewal of political life now taking place in the country and the important changes occurring within the PZPR clearly lead toward a restoration of the original basis for cooperation between the PZPR and other parties, which was created as far back as the underground resistance days during the occupation and the initial period of People's Poland's existence. A large territory for political activities which has long remained untilled now stretches in front of the ZSL and the SD.

It is most necessary for a country, one of whose fundamental problems is self-sufficiency in the sphere of food production, to go back to the radical peasant movement's traditions, which can be very helpful in reconstructing and developing rural cooperatives and, generally, in organizing a peasant self-governing organization adapted to conditions prevailing in Poland's rural areas in the late 20th century. A country which has been unable for 30 years to solve either the problem of shortcomings in the production of thousands of small objects (which big industry avoids like the plague) or the problem of deficiency in services, without which daily life becomes a series of torments, especially for our wives, greatly needs honest and effective artisans worthy of their fine guild traditions.

Placing the ZSL and the SD within the framework of Polish democracy makes it necessary to return to correct first principles. However, some positive features are taking shape with respect to citizens who do not belong to any party. It seems that no one can now doubt that the changes occurring in Poland, which we call comprehensively the "renewal," mean that it is essentially important to ensure that more people who do not belong to any party participate in political life.

Marxists and Catholics

We have never divided citizens into believers and nonbelievers because, according to the country's Constitution, whether a citizen professes any religion or not is his own private affair. However, no one who sees Polish realities as they are can fail to notice that the majority of citizens of the Polish People's Republic are believers. This has led to a situation in which relations between the state and the church are especially significant.

Right from the beginning of People's Poland relations were based on two absolutely correct and very simple principles: freedom of religion on the one hand and acknowledgment of the state's secular nature on the other. However, the implementation of these principles in practice was no simple matter. On the contrary, it gave rise to many complications and even conflicts which, in any case, occurred more often under than on the surface of public life. There was much mistrust and there were many complexes on both sides stemming from the past but, generally speaking, these relations improved yearly over the past 25 years and in recent years became, in principle, satisfactory. When an outstanding Pole, who was more aware than anyone of the Church's potential and of the conditions under which is has to work in a socialist state, became head of the Catholic Church, relations between the state and the Church became so good that they astounded the world.

In difficult and stormy days of crisis the Church endeavored to act as a pacifier. In the summer and fall of 1980, it showed without any room for doubt that its stand was consistent with the Polish raison d'etat. It therefore has the moral right to play a considerable role in national life.

The Church is an exclusively religious and not a political organization. Consequently, it does not participate directly in national life but it does participate in it through its members who are our country's citizens with full rights and who have been playing an increasingly important role in Poland's public life. The Catholic intelligentsia is especially a case in point, since its contribution to bringing the renewal process about has been considerable. (At this point I would like to take the opportunity to correct an error I recently made when writing about an "Experience and Future" ["Doswiadczenie i Przyszlosc"] symposium. I credited party members with a greater role than they in fact played. This was pointed out to me by K. Dziewanowski in LITERATURA.)

The present situation of believers in Polish public life is marked with a clarity which is worth emphasizing. No one courts anyone and no one pretends to be someone he is not. Marxists remain Marxists and Catholics remain Catholics. Differences in people's outlook on life and ideological differences among them have in no way negatively affected a political consensus and a readiness to cooperate on a basis acceptable to all concerned. [paragraph continues]

This is worth emphasizing, among other things, because not only in Poland but also in other countries there are both large communist parties and millions of Catholics. Consequently, looking at the situation from a broader viewpoint, we can observe that both the political left and the Church exert a strong influence, especially in Latin America. Both positive and negative experience gained in Poland could, therefore, be of interest to others.

Party Problems

We will now discuss the most important and crucial element of Polish democracy, that is, the PZPR. It is necessary first to recall a fundamental fact. The PZPR has developed a concept of Poland created by one of its two predecessors, a concept of Poland as a people's democracy and, later, a socialist state bound to the Soviet Union by an alliance and representing a strong link in the socialist camp. Neither at the time when this concept was created, nor later, nor to this day has anyone been able to put forward any alternative concept which honestly takes into account the balance of power in Europe since World War II. This means that the PZPR has created what we call the Polish raison d'etat and is its irreplaceable exponent. It is irreplaceable and the existence of People's Poland within its present borders on Europe's political map simply depends on it. As a result of this fact, the PZPR is bound to be in the vanguard of Polish political life. This is enshrined in the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic.

In recent years, the relationship between the party and the working class has been seriously distorted and this has led to a crisis. The PZPR is now in the process of making a fundamental turnabout. It is getting rid of opportunists and careerists. It is discarding degenerate bureaucratic growths and restoring democracy in the party. It is regenerating the political methods which it uses in exercising its leading role.

It is extremely difficult for a party with 3 million members to manage such a turnabout. It also requires time because many problems arise as a result which can be resolved neither from day to day nor from month to month. When making such a turnabout the party needs factual, even if sharp criticism from the masses. But, now that the correctness of the line determined by the sixth and seventh Central Committee plenums has been acknowledged so obviously and generally, it first of all needs the masses' good will and confidence.

As for us party members and activists, we should fully realize what great hopes society has pinned on its party and its consolidation on a socialist renewal basis, how greatly the Polish nation needs the PZPR and how great, therefore, is the responsibility which devolves on us. This should be realized especially by comrades from those party echelons which have let basic party organizations and committees overtake them and, as a result, have lost initiative and, consequently, the ability to influence events.

In fact, the working class and the entire community expect from the party initiative and forceful dealing with the many difficulties with which we now have to grapple. They expect leadership which takes the form of stating what the masses think and desire and of implementing demands put forward by the masses. Above all, the community expects an action program from the party. The beginning of a discussion on such a program's theses in itself will make it possible to switch from pondering past events (even though a factual analysis of errors remains necessary) to thought about the future--both the immediate and the more distant future.

Any discussion prior to the Extraordinary Ninth PZPR Congress should be a national, not an intraparty discussion because the program which will emerge from it will be a program for the entire nation's activities.

The enumeration of the components of Polish democracy in itself makes clear that it is necessary to create an institutional framework for it. I have heard views expressed that the National Unity Front [FJN], which comes to life mainly before elections, has lost so much of its authority, that it would be advisable to think about some other form of organization. [paragraph continues]

First of all, I am not sure either that the FJN has lost so much of its authority, especially in its regional organizations in which it has focused the citizens' initiatives (even though a considerable part of these activities could be taken over by self-governing bodies and associations which are now developing very satisfactorily) or, second, that the FJN has really exhausted all its possibilities. In any event, engaging in quarrels about a name would be the least sensible thing to do in view of all the work which remains to be done. After all, such an institutional framework is indispensable.

Even though this need is not quite so obvious in the central echelon, where various structures could to some extent take over FJN functions, it is difficult to imagine political life at regional and especially municipal level without such an institution's coordinating and moderating influence. In any event we should not disregard needs which emerge periodically in connection with the setting in motion and the correct functioning of the election machinery--obviously in political, not technical terms.

The enumeration of components also makes it possible to note several more general features of an emerging Polish democracy. However, mentioning them requires great caution because this democracy is of a specific nature. Obviously, we can observe in its development (and it is worth emphasizing that this development did not start in 1980, even though it was so greatly accelerated in that year) all the fundamental features of a socialist path which has already been cleared as a result of experience gained while socialism was being built in the other countries belonging to our camp. However it is impossible, for instance, to place our trade unions, which differ so much from one another (several score have already been registered, and which have so strongly emphasized in their names such adjectives as "independent" and "self-governing," in any category known until now in the practice of socialist building in countries belonging to our camp. But even though this is a new development, neither the size of trade unions nor the fact that they are self-governing is in any way inconsistent with the principles governing socialist states.

Now let us consider another example. Can our present political life's variety and even richness be classed in the category of pluralism, as some bourgeois journalists have classed it? If this is so, what should be done with the PZPR's constitutionally approved leading role which, after all, is no mere formula but an actual political fact?

However, undiscouraged by these difficulties, I will try to determine some more general features of Polish democracy.

First, Polish-style democracy is undoubtedly assuming the form of a socialist democracy. Its development helps to consolidate a socialist social and economic system in Poland and to strengthen our state as a steadfast link in the socialist commonwealth of nations. Whoever cannot see this is politically shortsighted.

Second, this democracy is based on--and even, in a sense, stems from--the infrastructure of very numerous and extremely active self-governing organizations--from trade unions, to the cooperative movement, to scientific and creative associations.

Third, it is a kind of democracy whose strength should and can stem from different world outlooks and ideological differences among its individual components, especially Marxists and Catholics, who can nonetheless find some common ground for political activities.

Concluding this article, I feel that I owe it to readers, who could get the impression while reading it that at the end of 1980 and beginning of 1981 Polish democracy is a fully formed, ready and complete system, to strongly emphasize that I have outlined it at a time when it is taking shape and that, consequently, any of my opinions are open to discussion. In any case, such an emerging system is not only bound to be unbalanced and unstable but also could develop in some other directions.

I have felt very optimistic (especially since the ceremonies commemorating the 10th anniversary of the December events have taken place) with respect to future developments which, I believe, will go in a direction deemed by me to be the best possible. However, I would be a naive optimist if I believed that these developments will take place evenly, without any resistance, frictions, tensions or conflicts. On the contrary, upheavals should be expected because they are inseparably linked with the spontaneous nature of many of the social and economic processes now taking place.

I believe, therefore, that not only caution and patience but also the ability to find common ground for mutual understanding and joint action have assumed the proportions of major political virtues from the village up to the government level.

BORBA WARSAW CORRESPENDENT ON INTERNAL SITUATION

AU161802 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 6 Jan 81 p 3

[Article by BORBA correspondent Lazar Martinovic: "This Is How They See Us"--first paragraph is editorial introduction; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] WE HAVE ASKED FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ACCREDITED IN POLAND TO BRIEFLY ASSESS THE EVENTS THAT TOOK PLACE IN OUR COUNTRY FROM AUGUST TO DECEMBER LAST YEAR. TODAY WE PUBLISH THE FIRST ASSESSMENT OF THIS SERIES. IT WAS MADE IN MID-DECEMBER 1980.

Current events in Poland have aroused great interest in Yugoslavia. I send daily my reports that my paper publishes in their entirety. This happens to be my second assignment in Poland--I was here before in 1960-63, and I have been here now for 3 years. I also came here on various occasions, including 10 years ago during the December events. Thus I am in position to make comparisons.

The press, which is the main source of my information, is one of the examples of the changes taking place in Poland. The press now writes about everything, which makes a huge difference in its favor. Unfortunately, there is too little time to read it from A to Z.

The July events, in my opinion, were not a social rebellion. People wanted socialism with a different face--more humane, more progressive. While on strike, workers fought for the dignity of man and the entire workers class. They did not struggle for higher wages alone but also for a different treatment of people, for another model of state govenrment, and last but not least for participation in economic management. It was a kind of little revolution with rather great historic importance.

When the strikes began I wrote that their causes were not rooted in meat prices. I considered and still consider that society was looking for another model enabling it to make better use of the enormous intellectual and economic potential that is at your disposal. For example, there is hardly any other country as highly developed and as backward in agriculture as yours.

Events in Poland constitute the first case in the history of socialism that the workers class rebelled because of mistakes and deformations, because of infringements upon that system. Those events are not comparable with the 1968 ones in Czechoslovakia or the 1956 ones in Hungary. Certainly, on similar occasions various forces have emerged that have had nothing to do with socialism. That is nothing peculiar to Poland. No, socialist society is free from conflicts. In the case of Poland, I consider that those forces will not find much support. They are not strong enough to decisively influence developments. In addition, the workers class has proved to be highly mature.

The most dramatic stage has perhaps come to an end. At the sixth plenum the party settled up accounts not only with persons but also with the methods and style of governing. Democratization and decentralization had begun. On the other hand, the seventh plenum has begun to shape a program for party activity in the future.

Despite many obstacles confronting you, I am an optimist. But the Poles must settle their problems themselves. That will be a long and difficult process. The economy urgently needs reforms that would be able to improve it. It will take years to set the economy on its legs. In this case, the public must show patience. The raw material resources are advantageous for you.

The independent trade unions and trade union pluralism are unprecedented. In my opinion, this can be a favorable phenomenon, if trade unions do not turn into a political opposition and if they stick to their statutes. The right to strike has thus far not been fixed in any socialist country. I do not think that what has been done in this respect in Poland is dangerous in itself. There are various trends, including radical ones, in Solidarity. But I have the impression that the majority is aware of the dangers to renewal if the demands are unreasonable.

There is one more Polish peculiarity--the Catholic Church. I consider that its role in all the events was and is constructive.

Indeed, the country that possesses a significant intellectual potential and a very mature workers class has chances, after some time, to improve the situation.

BARCIKOWSKI ADDRESSES FACTORY PARTY SECRETARIES

AU210901 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Jan 81 pp 1, 3

[Speech by Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo and Secretariat member, at the 14 January Central Committee meeting of first secretaries of the country's major industrial plants]

[Text] In the socialist system, the workers class is the fundamental social force and activity among workers is the most important thing for the party. Our party has been shaped and developed as a party of the workers class and as a representative of its interests. Whenever the party policy underestimated or negated that truth, social and political crises resulted.

Those were also the main sources of the present crisis. To lead the country out of the present difficulties, the party has no other way but to consolidate workers' party organizations, to restore the confidence of the workers class in the party and to insure that industrial workers and employees have their due place in the sociopolitical life of the people and state. This is the meaning and goal of the socialist renewal in which the workers class and the workers party play a leading and guiding role. This is why we dedicate the present meeting to the issue of our party and its role in the process of renewal. This will also undoubtedly be the main item on the agenda of the ninth congress.

To restore the confidence of the workers class in our party and to insure that it has the leading role in the renewal is the main condition for the socialist nature of the renewal. Rejecting or undermining the leading role properly played by the party in the socialist system--and this is what our adversaries are trying to achieve--must result in weakening the system itself, in irregularities in the process of eliminating deviations from socialism and in a direct threat to socialism. To play the leading role in a proper manner, the party must free itself from the methods of administering and ordering about which weaken its link with the working people and which make it unable to play the leading role.

Our party, the party of the workers class and working people, has historically documented its right to the leading role in building socialism.

That should be borne in mind today when our party, in the process of repairing the republic, is analyzing the mistakes committed in recent policy with all frankness in order to find means to prevent crises in the future.

Weakening the State Does Not Serve the Interests of the People

At the same time, we are aware of the fact that Poland has developed amid sharp social conflicts that occurred mainly as a result of serious errors in socioeconomic policy and of underestimating the material and civil aspirations of the working people, aspirations aroused by socialism.

For the party, each of those conflicts was a shock and called for fully engaging its forces to overcome the effects. In light of those experiences, the demand that the party should play its leading role in such a way as to settle efficiently and in time the problems and conflicts arising in development is fully justified. This would be a guarantee against new conflicts in future.

Our party is willing to act in this spirit in future also. Evidence of this are the political methods used to settle the present conflict through concluding agreements with the strikers and subsequent steps taken by the authorities to put those agreements into effect. Even if the dangers were grave, we have lead the country through the most dangerous, spontaneous stage of the crisis. We appreciate and respect those social forces that fruitfully participated in that effort. The positive role played by the Church leadership is to be particularly emphasized.

Now more than ever, the process of socialist renesal can be disturbed or even jeopardized by anarchist acts calculated to destabilize the state and the organs of power. For this reason it is highly important to oppose such attempts firmly and efficiently. Those who think that weakening the state could be advantageous to them are very mistaken.

Let Us Observe Leninist Norms in Party Life

Our party is facing a task of historic importance for the people and socialism in Poland. Its cohesion and unity of action, based on the general principles of Marxism-Leninism, on the class interests of the working people in Poland and on the program for socialist renewal, will determine the present and future destinies of the people and country. Aware of that enormous responsibility regarding the people and history, we must shape the internal life of the party and its ability to ideologically and politically influence the workers class in the interests of socialist renewal and of consolidating the positions of the party as the leading force in that process.

Everything alien to its ideology and the Leninist norms of party life must be rejected. This activity will test people and their political abilities, will assess the party spirit of comradeliness, and will shape the ideological-moral criteria of those assessments. Party members and organizations are right to demand a greater role in shaping party policy and controlling its implementation.

That sound and renewing trend in party activity is accompanied by phenomena of extremism in the assessment of and ideas about party activity. On the one hand, the conservative trend continues, arising from the fear of the changes going on.

On the other hand, there is the trend to negate every achievement of the party and to capitulate to attacks against the party and against the immutable principles of its activity, mainly against the principle of democratic centralism. In extreme instances this combines with the negation of our party's ability to lead the country out of the crisis. That trend also contains the phenomenon of underestimating the threat to socialism and to Poland's international positions by forces that are alien as a class and are hostile to the system.

The emergence of those trends within our party was enhanced by shortcomings in ideological work and errors in party policy. The precongress discussion and the tracing of the party's general line will help overcome the two extreme trends. The ideological and political discussion, combined with active participation in implementing party policy, should be the main method to overcome divergences. However, if trends emerge that jeopardize the party's unity of action and its ideological and political cohesion, political and organizational steps must be taken to protect the party from that danger. That applies equally to conservative and anarchist trends.

Democratic centralism is an inviolable principle for party activity. In accordance with that principle, democratic rules must be binding in party life. The weakening of internal party democracy in the past resulted in weakening ideopolitical responsibility and ethical-moral precepts in party life and, through that, in weakening the party itself and its influence in the workers class and among the working people. We appreciate the entire party's aspiration to restore democratic principles in its functioning.

Those aspirations have been met by the party's new electoral regulations providing for a constant number of members of governing bodies, for the number of candidates to be 50 percent higher than the number of those elected, and for a secret ballot.

The changes provided for in the party statutes should strictly specify the responsibility of the Politburo and of executive bodies before elected bodies.

At the same time, there must be binding principles of centralism in the party and, consequently, the subordination of party organizations to the decisions adopted by higher echelons and to generally accepted norms of party life. Our party as a whole bears historic responsibility for the destinies of the state and people, for socialism in Poland. Thus it must possess a nationwide program stemming from needs and a potential to meet those needs, taking into account the state's international activity.

Party Discipline is an Indispensable Condition for Efficient Activity

The need for democratic preparation and adoption of decision, and the need for implementation that is binding on all party members, stem from the principle of democratic centralism. Party discipline in implementing decisions constitutes an indispensable condition for efficient party activity.

To restore the Leninist norms in the party, it is necessary to primarily observe the principles of collegiality in the activity of party leaderships at every level. The point is that elected party bodies exert actual power in the party and effectively control the activity of the leading organs formed by them. Leading cadres in the party must be subordinated to assessment and control by the elected bodies. That applies both to the composition and activity of the party apparatus which must to a larger extent than to date organize and insure the activity of echelons, as well as organize the activity of permanent commissions and teams formed by echelons for specific purposes. We should seek to ensure that the people who form the basic contingent of the political apparatus of party echelons are delegated to party work from their normal jobs and that they are able to resume these jobs after some time spent in party work.

Workers aktivs and party specialists in various jobs participate and should participate to an ever increasing extent in the work of party bodies. At the same time, we will act to reduce the participation of representatives of the executive apparatus in the staffs of party bodies. This will be conducive to expanding the control functions of party bodies and will ensure better contacts with the workers class and working people for them.

Our party should once and for all reject all methods of chasing after the quantitative development of its ranks.

Regardless of the functions they perform, all party members are subject to the common requirements of the party statutes. Party control commissions guard the party's ideological-political and moral principles. We are now restoring the once-high position of the party control commissions. The coming party congress will no doubt elevate their status.

At present the party control commissions are facing the important task of rapidly investigating the various charges raised against party members, especially against the leading cadre, and ruthlessly punishing the guilty if the charges are proven, or else absolving the comrades who have been unjustly accused.

The PZPR is able to win the trust and support of the basic masses of the workers class and working people. It is able to lead the Polish people in overcoming the present crisis and in leading the country to development. The party will fulfill its leading functions through its members who participate in the work of the state bodies, and not through the party bodies' direct interference in the work done by the state apparatus.

To Increase the Role of Representative Bodies

We take the view that the role of representative bodies in the work of improving the state should increase. That is why the PZPR Deputies' Club actively supports the Sejm's efforts to effectively play its constitutional role in the state. The Politburo had agreed that it is necessary to increase the independence of the PZPR Deputies' Club vis-a-vis party leadership.

We are for restoring the constitutional role of the people's councils in the state and for legally safeguarding their prerogatives as masters of their own areas and as important elements of territorial social self-government groups.

At the same time, our party will seek to improve the performance of the state's executive apparatus in the sphere of state administration, economic management, meeting the needs of citizens and the law-and-order services. We are for increasing the role of the Supreme Administrative Court, which guarantees the citizens' possibility of appealing against administrative decisions.

The PZPR actively supports the regeneration of workers, farmers and cooperative self-government groups. Legal guarantees of the powers of various forms of self-government will enable them to consolidate their position in the country's socioeconomic life.

There is no doubt that the development of self-government and the greater role of representative bodies (the Sejm and people's councils) will crucially help to expand socialist democracy.

We should note that some regional Solidarity centers have launched organized forms of pressure on local authorities. We will resolutely counter all attempts to dismantle the state bodies and to weaken the power apparatus.

The Trade Union Movement Must Serve the Implementation of Trade Union Goals

Our party attaches great importance to revitalizing the trade unions' activities. However a trade union movement that is organizationally divided should preserve the political unity that satisfies the common interests of the workers class and working people and the need for cooperation between various trade union organizations and those resulting from the socialist character of social relations. [sentence as published] The self-governing trade union movement independent of the administration and representing the working people's interests has a great role to play in developing relations, working conditions, economy and culture in the workers' communities.

Responding to the demands and expectations of a large part of the workers class and working people, our party has agreed to the organization of the new trade unions which declared that in their activities they would observe the principles of the socialist system and the requirements of the Polish raison d'etre. The registration of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity was in keeping with those principles, which created a legal basis for organized work by an impetuously developing trade union and provided conditions for its self-determination in practical trade union activities--self-determination resulting from Solidarity's own statutes. It is in Solidarity's own interest to observe the statutory principles of activity. This observance is an important element of an undisturbed course of Poland's socialist renewal. We regret to state that Solidarity is not observing its statutory rules and that some of its centers are engaging in activities far beyong the statutory limits.

Even if we allow for the fact that Solidarity is still far from putting its structure in good order, we are bound to have doubts as to the goals that inspire some Solidarity functionaries. [paragraph continues]

Solidarity's extreme wing is not looking for success in trade union work; it is looking for success in keeping up constant pressure on the state authorities. That is a tactic of hostility vis-a-vis the state and not a tactic of cooperation or understanding. That is a very dangerous tactic!

Our position is clear and this is not the first time we have formulated it. What we want to do--with the help of talks between government representatives and the Solidarity leadership--is to search for solutions to the issues concerning the working people through understanding and shared responsibility. There can be no dyarchy in the state. On the other hand, fomenting unrest is bound to result in weakening Poland's position in the world and Poland's credibility as a partner for cooperation. Within the country such fomenting is bound to worsen the economic situation, which is difficult in any case.

We are paying the necessary attention to the problems of the young generation which is why the party attaches great importance to comprehensively developing the socialist youth unions and to preserving the young generation's ideopolitical unity. It is necessary to support and help those organizations. All attempts to pit even small groups of young people against socialism must at once cause militant counteraction--not only for political, but also moral reasons.

We realize that you work in a complicated situation. Our aim should be to build in every collective a front of sensible people--party and nonparty people--who are aware of dangers, who correctly evaluate the social and production situation and who care for the affairs of the country and their enterprises.

It is extremely important for our committees to display more initiative in favor of controlling the implementation of demands and factory agreements, and improving the effectiveness and organization of production. Greater party initiative is the best way to mobilize party organizations and to rehabilitate their positions in factories.

PZPR, ZSL: AGRICULTURE BASED ON PRIVATE FARMS

LD202158 Warsaw PAP in English 2002 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Jan (PAP)--The PUWP CC Political Bureau and the UPP [United Peasants Party] Presidium adopted joint guidelines concerning the key issues of the agricultural policy, agriculture and the food economy. They are supplemented and enriched by conclusions, postulates and ideas put forward during a national debate on the guidelines.

The introduction to the guidelines said that the PUWP and the UPP are very much concerned about the countryside and agriculture--the work post and life source of almost 27 percent of all national economy employees, whose work results determine the satisfaction of the food demand.

The guidelines stressed that a fast and intensive development of agricultural production is one of the main ways out of the current market difficulties. Therefore--the guidelines said--we will create conditions in which agriculture and the food economy can reach this goal, our agriculture is able to feed the population with an ever better quality of food.

The PUWP CC Political Bureau and the UPP CC Presidium declared that there is only one agriculture in Poland. It is based on private farms, which have permanent development prospects in Poland. The inviolability of farmers' property and the right to inheritance will be legally confirmed. There is one agricultural policy, and it is in force everywhere. The PUWP CC Political Bureau and the UPP CC Presidium are for equal access by all farms to investment, production means, credits and other forms of state-sponsored aid. As concerns land distribution, the principle of giving land to the best farmers will be applied with all consistence. Broad and easy possibilities of purchasing land and expanding private farms will be created.

Increasing the production potential of industrial branches connected with agriculture is the condition for developing a modern, high-capacity agriculture, able to feed the Polish population. This is the top priority for industry.

In accord with the guidelines, industrial potential geared to making production means for agriculture and agricultural and food processing will be doubled in the current quinquennium. Investments outlays for agriculture will top 30 percent of the country's national investment outlays.

The guidelines also guarantee permanent profitability for agricultural production and a gradual levelling of the income level and living standard of the agricultural and non-agricultural population.

Standing on the ground of just and equal support for all sectors--said the guidelines--the agricultural policy will aid socialist transformations in the countryside, state-owned farms, agricultural production cooperatives and other forms of collective farming.

The document has a separate chapter devoted to the reborn rural and cooperative self-government, which will guarantee legal and organizational conditions for exerting direct influence on social and economic activity in the countryside and in agriculture.

Self-government--said the guidelines--is becoming a necessary guarantee in protecting and representing the social and professional interests of farmers. Administration and economic bodies on all levels must recognize rural self-government as a full partner in solving all issues concerning the countryside and agriculture, agricultural circles and their unions are recognized as true representatives and advocates of farmers' interests, both in social and welfare issues, and in production.

In accord with farmers' conclusions and postulates, the guidelines guarantee agricultural circles, their rural community union, farmers' branch associations and farmers' wives' circles (which play an important role in the countryside and are generally respected and approved by the rural population) extensive rights and conditions for allround activity in the field of production, social and welfare matters and education.

The PUWP CC Political Bureau and the UPP CC Presidium recommended the government to take the guideline decisions into account in the plans for the social and economic development of the country and to wrok out a complex schedule for their realization.

In its final part, the document said that the PUWP CC Political Bureau and the UPP CC Presidium are counting on the creative share of the entire working class in the realization of the agricultural policy and on allround support for agriculture and the food economy. "We are counting on honest work by crews--the sole guarantee of growing and on-time supplies and the good quality of all industrial means of agricultural production. We are appealing to men of learning, to the entire Polish intelligentsia, to actively support the development of production, the modernization of our agriculture and the entire food economy.

Each year, the PUWP CC Political Bureau and the UPP CC Presidium will carry out appraisals of how the guideline decisions are carried out.

OLSZOWSKI CHAIRS CONGRESS COMMISSION MEETING

LD151908 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] The Secretariat of the Congress Commission, at today's session held at the party Central Committee, discussed the initial draft of program assumptions for the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. The session was chaired by Politburo member, Central Committee Secretary Stefan Olszowski.

The basis of the discussion, which touched on the most important problems emerging from the current situation in the party and the country, were the proposals prepared by the nine teams set up by the Congress Commission.

It was stated that the program assumptions for the ninth extraordinary party congress should find confirmation in the firmness of the party's defense of the basic tenets of socialism, of our alliances, of the unshaken achievements of the 36 years of the Polish People's Republic, and at the same time the determination to carry out reforms and create permanent guarantees preventing repeated crises. The significance of the leading role of the party in the process of socialist renewal was stressed. There was also talk of the significance of increasing the authority and powers of the Sejm and people's councils. The development of autonomy is greatly significant. It was stressed that there is a need for firm opposition to everything which hampers the overcoming of crises, including tendencies aimed at causing anarchy in public life.

PUBLISHING COOPERATIVE ELECTS OLSZOWSKI CHAIRMAN

LD161954 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] A session of the council of Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch workers' publishing cooperative took place in Warsaw today. The council has been newly elected for a term of office lasting 3 years.

Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party's Central Committee, has been elected chairman of the council. The council has preliminarily examined the cooperative's activities last year. Basic provisions of a socioeconomic plan for the cooperative for this year have also been adopted.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION REVIEWS 1980 TASKS

LD201342 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] According to the government press spokesman the Council of Ministers held a session yesterday to carry out an initial appraisal of last year's implementation of social and economic tasks, including those of the fourth quarter farming results, progress of concluding contracts and procurement of farm produce, and the financial-market situation. Among other things the Council of Ministers stressed the need for bringing order more rapidly to the investment front and for putting to work machines and installations amassed in unfinished projects which have been halted.

In the decisions the government adopted, the ministries were instructed to improve output quality, especially of market goods, and banks were instructed to institute economic sanctions against enterprises producing goods which do not meet quality requirements.

The Council of Ministers also considered a report on the state of the national economy.

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES SEJM COMMITTEE

AU161623 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Jan 81 pp 1, 7

[Report on speech by Foreign Minister Czyrek at 12 January session of Sejm Committee for Foreign Affairs in Warsaw; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Replying to questions put to him by members of the Sejm Committee for Foreign Affairs, Minister J. Czyrek stressed THAT THE GOAL OF POLISH FOREIGN POLICY IS TO CREATE THE BEST POSSIBLE EXTERNAL CONDITIONS FOR IMPLEMENTING SOCIALIST RENEWAL AND THAT NO GROUNDS EXIST FOR PESSIMISM REGARDING A POSSIBLE WEAKENING OF OUR INTERNATIONAL POSITION. Referring to the December Moscow meetings of the Warsaw Pact leaders and to his own visit in Moscow, Minister J. Czyrek stressed that the two events had made it most obvious that POLAND ENJOYS THE FULL TRUST OF ITS ALLIES AND THAT, WITH REGARD TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, THERE IS A UNITY OF INTENTIONS ON THE PART OF POLAND AND ON THE PART OF THE USSR AND OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES.

Minister Czyrek stressed that DURING THE WARSAW PACT MEETING IN MOSCOW THE WARSAW PACT LEADERS HAD EXPRESSED THE CONVICTION THAT OUR PARTY AND THE POLISH PEOPLE WILL BE ABLE TO FIND A WAY OUT OF THE CRISIS SITUATION AND WILL SOLVE THEIR PROBLEMS ON THEIR OWN IN THE INTEREST OF SOCIALIST POLAND, THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY AND PEACE IN EUROPE. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT OUR SOCIALIST FRIENDS UNDERSTAND OUR NEEDS AND OUR WAYS TO SOLVE PROBLEMS AND THAT THEY RESPOND BY GIVING US CONCRETE HELP. THIS APPLIES ESPECIALLY TO THE SOVIET UNION.

SEJM DEPUTIES SEEK LABOR AGREEMENT RENEGOTIATION

LD182314 Warsaw PAP in English 2029 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Jan (PAP)--A group of the Sejm deputies tabled a motion to the government to re-negotiate the Gdansk and the Jastrzebie agreement with the Solidarnosc trade union group, ZYCIE WARSZAWY reported. The Sejm inter-committee group for social policy tabled this motion after studying last [words indistinct] plan concerning issues of social policy. In the opinion of the group, the declining national income prevents the government from meeting the undertaken obligations on such issues as shortening the work time, meat rationing and speeding up the housing construction.

In tabling the motion to re-negotiate the accords, the deputies also postulated to establish the degree to which both sides have so far met their obligations on the growth of labor productivity and effectiveness during these consultations and to publish results of these re-negotiations.

MEETING HELD TO DISCUSS FOREIGN TRADE MATTERS

LD170030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] The intercommission team dealing with foreign trade matters has held a session. Deputies have been told that if the provisions of the plan for the current year are implemented, the trade balance within the second payments area [drugi obszar platniczy--hard currency area] will be in deficit amounting to 2 billion hard currency zloty. On the other hand, we are almost certain to have a surplus in exports of services and construction amounting to 1.5 billion hard currency zloty. As a result, the balance of payments deficit will amount to 500 million hard currency zloty which, given the substantial decline in exports of coal, copper, sulphur and agricultural-foodstuffs goods, will not be a bad result at all.

Since foreign trade has been given the task of purchasing on credit foodstuffs to the value of some 1.3 billion hard currency, the debit balance will go up to 1.8 billion hard currency zloty. All suggestions made during the discussion among the deputies will be forwarded to the Sejm Commission for Economic Planning, Budget and Finances. Suggestions dealing with the system and the way it works will find their way to the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY MINISTER ON 1981 PRODUCTION TASKS

LD182330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Anna Andrzejewska studio interview with Chemical Industry Minister Henryk Prochniewicz, carried in the "At Noon Exactly" program--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Minister, what does the chemical industry's plan for this year look like and did you have any trouble at Thursday's session of the Sejm commission? Was the plan you presented passed by the deputies?

[Answer] It was passed by the deputies in principle, on condition that the mining industry guarantees supplies of coal and the power industry guarantees power for the chemical industry in the amounts required by the chemical industry for the 1981 production program.

[Question] What is that program?

[Answer] In the plan we are increasing supplies of the means of production to agriculture: This is a total [word indistinct] of 12-13 percent. There is a considerable increase in plant protection agents; a 43 percent increase, and also a considerable increase in medicines and articles for personal hygiene. We will assume a somewhat lower processing of gasoline.

[Question] Can we return to the topic of agriculture? For several months now the government has been taking a very solicitous look at the farming industry. You have given us the percentage increase in means of production. Please tell us what the shortfall is here in comparison with what the chemical industry should give the farming industry.

[Answer] The farming industry demands 250 kilograms of fertilizer per hectare. We will not give that much.

[Question] How much will you be giving?

[Answer] In the economic year the increases will be small but in the calendar year the fertilizer increases are considerable. Lime nitrogen will increase in the calendar year by about 200,000 tons, phosphates by 100,000 tons; [several words indistinct]. Of course, this fertilizer production depends on the supplies of coal, gas and imported phosphorite.

INVESTMENT, POTENTIAL IN FOOD INDUSTRY DISCUSSED

LD170423 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] The introduction of healthy market mechanisms and prevention of any losses of foodstuffs are just some of the factors instrumental in making fuller use of the potential of our agriculture and sections of the food industry. That is why so much importance is being attached to creating more favorable conditions for increasing the production potential of individual farms. This can be done through, among other things, better supplies of production means and materials as well as investment funds.

This is reflected in the draft plan for this year's investment spending for the needs of the food industry. A total of Z138 billion has been earmarked for this, equal to last year's spending. However, the sums earmarked for individual farms will go up.

However, the fact that the preceding figure, relating to investment spending, was made available, met with criticism by deputies during discussions held in the intercommission team dealing with all aspects of the food industry. This is because this figure is lower by Z12 billion than the figure originally announced by the Planning Commission. Deputy Zbigniew Gertych, chairman of the team, stated that this matter would have to be raised again at the session of the Sejm Commission for Economic Planning, Budget and Finances. The draft plan has been approved.

SOVIET GROUP ATTENDS WARSAW LIBERATION CEREMONIES

LD170324 Warsaw PAP in English 2007 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Jan (PAP)--Warsovians today celebrated the 36th anniversary of the day when the Soviet Army and the Polish People's Army liberated the city from Nazi occupation. The memory was honoured of all those who fought and died for the city and flowers were laid at cemeteries, monuments and plaques commemorating soldiers and civilians.

Delegations representing the PUWP, National Unity Front, war veteran union ZB WID, Polish People's Army, branch trade unions, youth and factory crews laid flowers at the Unknown Soldier's Tomb, Warsaw heroes' memorial, the Mausoleum Cemetery of Soviet Army Soldiers, the Monument of Brotherhood in Arms, and other places.

The ceremony at the mausoleum cemetery of Soviet Army soldiers was attended by a delegation of inhabitants of Moscow, which was headed by secretary of the CPSU Moscow Committee Nikolay Ponomarev, and a delegation of the Soviet Army northern group, headed by Gen Anatoliy Rodnikov. The two delegations also attended a [words indistinct] of the veterans who fought for the liberation of Warsaw.

JOINT SOVIET FRIENDSHIP GROUPS SIGN PROTOCOL

LD161942 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] A protocol was signed in Moscow today on this year's cooperation between the Polish-Soviet and Soviet-Polish friendship societies. The document says that the aim of the cooperation between the two organizations will be to strengthen the bonds between the working classes of Poland and the Soviet Union, to exchange experience in the sphere of the development and improvement of socialist democracy, to propagate the traditions of friendship and all-round cooperation and to develop contacts between young people in both countries and also between creative people, scientists, people involved in culture and artistic groups. Functions will be organized for important events and anniversaries in the history of Poland and the Soviet Union. Contacts will also be continued between the people living in voivodships and oblasts on both sides of the border. The document bears the signatures of Stanislaw Wronski, chairman of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, and Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society.

U.S. ENVOY AWARDS OCEAN LINE CHIEF IN TRICITY

LD171506 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Text] [No dateline received] U.S. Ambassador Francis Meehan, who is visiting the tricity, paid a visit to the Polish Ocean Lines and presented to Director Grembowicz diplomas awarded by the American Coast Guard for three Polish vessels, General Poplawski, Franciszek Zubrzycki and Roman Pazinski for good cooperation within the framework AMVER [expansion unknown] system.

LEADERS GREET HENG SAMRIN ON PRK ANNIVERSARY

BK130849 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0410 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 13 Jan (SPK)--"The Polish people greet with sympathy the great successes which the Khmer people have achieved in the struggle to strengthen the people's power and in rebuilding their devastated country," said a message from the Polish leaders on the occasion of the second anniversary of the 7 January victory.

In their message to KNUFNS and KPRC President Heng Samrin, People's Republic of Poland Council of State Chairman Henryk Jablonski and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Jozef Pinkowski said:

"Thanks to these revolutionary successes, the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible. The 7 January 1979 victory has made possible the general development of friendly and fraternal relations and a close cooperation between our two peoples."

We always support the PRK's consistent policy and we are convinced that these fraternal relations will be further developed and strengthened in the interest of peace and security throughout the world, the message stressed.

PINKOWSKI SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO DPRK PREMIER

LD111734 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Jan (PAP)--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Jozef Pinkowski has sent a greetings telegram to Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK Supreme Peoples Standing Committee on his 65th birthday.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES MEETING ON AGRICULTURAL ISSUES

AU191033 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Jan 81 pp 1, 2

[Speech by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at working meeting on agricultural issues held in Brasov 9 January 1981]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, as I mentioned at the beginning of the proceedings, the goal of this meeting, which is taking place in the first days of 1981--although it has been customary in agriculture that January and February be regarded as "quiet" months--was to discuss certain states of affairs in this field and to establish what has to be done to ensure the implementation, under very favorable conditions, of the decisions of the 12th party congress, a congress which set the task for the entire party, for all working people and peasants to place agricultural production its 5-year plan we have just begun --on a new basis. As has been decided, we aim to achieve a real agricultural revolution as regards production, productivity, technical levels and the overall activity of our villages.

During today's discussions, the speakers dealt a great deal on the measures that have to be taken to resolutely implement the [illegible] norms, norms and laws. Those norms and programs, which have been published and have been discussed by the working people and peasants and the workers in agriculture are destined to increase agricultural production in all sectors to a greater extent along with both vegetable and animal production.

First, we propose to ensure, from the very beginning of 1981, a more efficient utilization of agricultural lands as well as of all lands in our country. Let us do all we can to stop agricultural and tillable areas from [illegible] and to ensure that the overall land stock and the country's overall territory [illegible]. By applying systematized measures let us reduce areas used for [illegible] and other activities and let us expand agricultural and tillable areas. The Ministry of Agriculture must better fulfill its task of rationally managing agricultural areas. It must achieve this in cooperation with the State Planning Committee and other state bodies, while the task as a whole devolves on the Council of Ministers. Special attention is to be paid to the proper management of lands which are a basic means [illegible] and an essential factor for increasing agricultural production. Romania's area is limited, and the only thing we have to do is rationally manage our country's surface. [illegible] reduction in agricultural and tillable lands; we must constantly endeavor to increase such areas. Let us organize land improvement activity, ensure an increase in productivity and larger outputs per hectare. This is, in fact, the essential [illegible] which we should proceed this year. Great responsibility [illegible] in the county, town and communal People's Councils.

Second, we propose to introduce a new [illegible] agricultural products and foodstuffs based on self-management, self-supply and self-administration in each county, city and locality. The [illegible] were broadly discussed and clarified today. On the basis of these laws, each county must ensure its food and agricultural supplies from all points of view. On the basis of the norms and programs that have been established, the material basis of the plant, vegetable and animal production has been ensured for each county in [illegible] specialized supplies and, at the same time, to ensure the deliveries to the centralized state stock. In establishing the 1981 requirements and those [illegible] 5-year plan, we proceeded from the 1980 average consumption which as a whole is part and parcel of the concluded 5-year plan provision. Thus, we will further ensure an appreciable increase in both production and consumption in each county in keeping with the 12th party congress decisions. Generally, we must reach a meat consumption of some 85-90 kilograms by 1985, by spacing out the increase in each year in keeping with fulfilling planned productions. [paragraph continues]

Discussions have been carried out today with each county, and it has been established to appropriately ensure--by implementing programs--livestocks and everything that is necessary both for meat production, milk, eggs and for vegetable, fruit and other productions. It is decisive now to take measures aimed at completely implementing the planned production programs, because no one will be able to consume more than he produces. If we will not implement the programs envisaged and the production planned then we will not be able to achieve the proposed consumption level.

Compared with the 1980 level, the planned productions are not very high; in my opinion, they are quite moderate and can be not only fulfilled, but also overfulfilled. Grain production, for instance, is averaging under 4,000 kilograms per hectare while corn production is 3,600-3,700 kilograms; however, it is possible and we must do all we can to achieve at least 4,000 kilograms per hectare. The production envisaged for vegetables and other vegetable products is not very high either. At the same time, taking into consideration livestock, planned animal production is not too high; only by achieving the planned birth rate index will we be able to ensure the overfulfillment of animal production. The achievement of the planned slaughtering weight in each breed is also a factor for securing the planned meat production.

However, decisive measures are necessary to put order and discipline in the overall agricultural production. First, decisive measures are necessary in the state cooperative sector, a decisive sector that encompasses some 92 percent of agricultural areas. On the basis of our organizational framework and the productions we have achieved in many units and many counties we will be able not only to fulfill but also overfulfill the envisaged production. As a matter of fact, in the 5-year plan we have concluded we achieved an annual average production of more than 19 million tons of grain, that is more than 4 million tons annually in excess of the average in the preceding 5-year plan. It is true that we have not fulfilled the plan provisions but we have nevertheless achieved a considerable increase, a fact that demonstrates that we have everything necessary available to completely fulfill the current 5-year plan provisions and the 12th party congress decisions.

We have counties which achieved a grain production of 4,000, 4,500 and even 5,000 kilograms per hectare and state cooperatives and units which achieved productions of 10,000 and 12,000 kilograms per hectare. Thus, we have good experience which should be generally applied. I want to insist on this because an increase in production is decisive to implement all our programs. By achieving the grain and generally the vegetable production we will have conditions available to implement the animal breeding program and ensure the necessary meat, milk, egg and wool production.

At the same time, it is necessary to act so that all working people in agriculture, who in one form or another own agricultural land, will ensure that it is completely used and tilled. I am referring to cooperative members, to the working people in state enterprises and agricultural machine stations, because they too receive certain land for usage, but also to the other residents in cooperativized areas, including cities, who won agricultural land. Let us also concern ourselves to a greater extent with the noncooperativized sector. Although it has no great share, if we take into consideration pastures and the number of animals existing in that sector, we can state that it does hold an important place in the general agricultural production process--in fruit growing, in wine growing and especially in animal breeding and meat, milk and wool production. Let us therefore fully support this sector so that the peasants in noncooperativized areas may better organize their production activity and be able to contribute to the general increase in agricultural production, including greater product deliveries to the centralized state stock.

Beginning with this year, along with developing animal breeding--for which we have an old program--cooperative members, private farmers and other citizens should cultivate on their plots of land oil-producing plants, sunflowers, rape and sugar beets. Thus we will ensure to a greater extent the necessary quantities of sugar and oil for villages. From 100 kilograms of sunflowers or rape--these productions are almost the same--we achieve 37-40 kilograms of oil, which represents the consumption of a family, including a reserve for sale. Sunflowers can be grown also as a companion crop, the same applies to sugar beets. From 100 kilograms of sugar beets one can achieve some 10 kilograms of sugar. Each one can easily produce 300-400 kilograms of sugar beets, thus ensuring 30-40 kilograms of sugar, which is the necessary consumption and a surplus. We can grow vegetables and sunflowers in city parks too, thus also ensuring green areas but also the possibility of improving the people's supply. Let us also develop honey production. Each citizen who owns 1 or 2 beehives will be able to achieve 10-20 kilograms of honey--a better food product than sugar. Thus many possibilities exist, and therefore let us achieve important outputs in private households already this year. I do not want to dwell further on this question.

We already discussed the program on increasing animal production in the summer. Measures have been worked out so that each commune will organize--within the cooperative system or assisted by People's Councils--farrowing pens and chicken pens to substantially increase the number of pigs and poultry in people's private households, so as to meet their own consumption needs and to deliver a part to the state stock.

Let us make broad use of the animal breeding system and proper use of the fodder basis available in our country. I am referring to pigs and poultry because in the case of sheep, fodder has to be secured entirely from pastures and hayfields. At the same time, in the case of cattle, fodder must be secured from pastures and hayfields and from certain agricultural by-products such as straw, corn cobs and other products.

All these problems must be included into a uniform program of increasing vegetable and animal production, the levels established are viewed as minimal. No one will be criticized that he has produced more than established, on the contrary, we will grant a bonus to those who will succeed in overfulfilling the plan. As a matter of fact, the norms that have been discussed envisage that the overfulfillment of production entitles each county to retain a greater quantity of products for its own consumption needs. We shall introduce other moral incentives as well. The producer must be proud to display the best animals, high-quality products at exhibitions and to participate in annual competitions with the best of results.

During the discussions at this meeting, all counties pledged to take action to make 1981 a decisive year for implementing the program of increasing vegetable and animal agricultural production.

The measures on properly organizing the productive activity are decisive now. Let us begin by introducing order and discipline, by strengthening the responsibility for carrying out agricultural work. I cannot help mentioning that in 1980, along with not too favorable weather conditions, many of the shortcomings in agricultural production were due to organizational shortcomings and to the manner in which action was taken to carry out agricultural work, to lack of responsibility on the part of agricultural bodies, People's Councils and, certainly, due to the lack of responsibility of party organizations and bodies. We must state that in the fall of 1980 the agricultural activity was carried out inappropriately both as regards crop harvesting and sowing. Although we had better weather than in 1979, optimal sowing periods were exceeded. The results of this could be seen in the fields: the barley and wheat which were sown in time grew properly while those sown only a week too late have not even now completely come out. There are also counties which have not yet concluded fall plowing--and it is known that if performed in time an additional production of some hundreds of kilograms per hectare will be ensured; sometimes plowing decides the destiny of overall production.

Norms for carrying out agricultural work, for ensuring crop density, for sowing and harvesting at optimal times have been worked out. It must be well understood that these norms are compulsory and that they must be fully implemented. It is necessary for the Ministry of Agriculture and the agricultural academy to ensure seeds and seedlings in keeping with the division into districts and areas established by specialized bodies. For instance, sowing corn with a long growing time in hilly and mountainous areas should be prohibited. Any violation of the norm provisions on the regional growing of plants will be viewed as a violation of law and will be punished not by criticism and self-criticism, but in conformity with legal provisions. We have hybrids characterized by a short ripening period which also ripen in hilly and mountainous areas and which yield relatively good productions. The academy and agricultural research must continue to achieve new hybrids characterized by higher productivity and shorter growing and ripening periods. However, the hybrids we now have can also ensure appropriate productions. This is also valid in the case of wheat, and vegetables in all sectors.

The norms we have issued and which have been given the power of the law must be applied with great determination. Measures must be taken so that all counties will be able to ensure appropriate seeds and seedlings and to perform their activity in keeping with what has been established. The first stage of spring must begin in February and end in the first days of March. Let us put an end to the tendency of certain specialists to postpone work, so that early spring crops are sown in April when they should have grown already. I do not want to go into detail; however, this practice exists in all countries. I want to draw serious attention to the need of observing legal provisions on sowing at an optimal time.

At the same time, let us take all necessary measures to shorten the time of performing agricultural work, especially harvesting time. We have agricultural tractors and machines that can ensure the harvesting of crops, sowing and all other agricultural activity in a very short time. Taking into consideration the equipment we have available, we can finish summer crop harvesting in a maximum 10 days; the harvesting of corn with our available equipment can be achieved in 30 days. Summer plowing on the 2 and 1/2 million hectares can be performed in 10-12 days by using all our equipment. This is why very decisive measures are necessary to introduce order and discipline and a spirit of responsibility in agricultural work.

Today's discussions took into consideration the new rules in connection with the role of agricultural machine stations and their relationship with productive units. This law has been discussed almost for a year; it is very well known by all of you. We must see that the role of agricultural machine stations increases in performing all agricultural work. Let us firmly apply the large-teams system in agricultural work by proceeding to the overall contract system and a payment system whereby production units pay agricultural machine stations and mechanizers. Let us see that agricultural machine stations are closely linked to the production process, that the incomes of agricultural machine stations and mechanizers are closely linked to the agricultural production results. Agricultural machine stations and mechanizers must play a decisive role in carrying out work in time and in achieving an appropriate agricultural production. We must by all means also organize agricultural machine stations in noncooperativized areas, so as to assist peasants in such areas carry out their agricultural activity with mechanized means.

Another problem is that of harvesting and storing crops. We waste a great deal, sometimes 10-15 percent of crops during harvesting. There have been years--even in this 5-year plan--when we lost some 20 percent of wheat and barley owing to the fact that they were not harvested in time. Losses have also been recorded during storage, especially in the case of corn. [paragraph continues]

It has been customary to spread corn cobs on the ground during harvesting. Simply because of this practice we lose 10-15 percent. This remark is also valid for vegetables and fruits and for all crops. Storing crops in fields must be prohibited. All harvested crops must be loaded on dump trucks and driven to storage rooms. If we do not have enough transportation means available, we must collect crops and deposit them in a single place. Anyone who throws corn or any other crop to the ground must be tried for sabotage. I want to draw very serious attention to this. We must take measures to organize bases as close as possible to communes--as a rule, if possible, within the agroindustrial council, the nearest commune or in state agricultural enterprises, at a short distance of 20-25 kilometers, so that the transportation can be performed with dump trucks or tractors. We must already--not in the summer or fall--take measures to establish storage places, the bases for all crops.

I want to draw attention to the fact that in the case of vegetable harvesting work is also not appropriately organized. We lose 20-30 percent of the crops because they are not harvested in time; we do not appropriately supply our markets, and the incomes of the given units are considerably decreasing. Let us organize crop harvesting so that crops may be transported from the fields directly to the vegetable processing factories.

In this respect we must improve the contracting and marketing of agricultural products. We have very many bodies, a great number of personnel but they do not perform responsible work. In actual fact, these bodies are waiting for the delivery of products when they should participate themselves in organizing the production process. However, together with the bank, they advance production funds. No one can receive money if the body that contracted the given crop does not confirm that the planned production has been ensured and that it exists in the field. The purchase and contracting bodies--beginning with the grain, vegetable, fruit, grape and other bodies--shall supervise the achievement of production and its delivery upon schedule, shall do all they can to completely honor contracts. This is also valid for the animal sector. Those who deal with contracting animals, milk and wool must also verify the existence of animals and products and ensure the appropriate and timely delivery of animal products to the state stock.

More responsibility is required for securing state stock in the case of all agricultural products. One must understand that product deliveries to the state stock is not voluntary, but compulsory! It is also necessary to revise contracts. We must understand that surplus of agricultural products and foodstuffs must be ensured for the state stock. The first thing that must be achieved is the state stock. Products are divided only afterward. If our laws are not clear enough in this respect, we must revise and make them clear. We must clearly explain to the peasants and agricultural producers that they have obligations toward the state. As the workers have to deliver oil, coal and ore, as they must fulfill the plan regarding tractors, agricultural machines, fabrics, footwear and other products, so the peasants and the working people in agriculture are obligated to fulfill their agricultural production and deliver it to the state stock. Order must be put to this matter, and complete clarification must be achieved in this respect so that the state stock is achieved in the case of all products. Thus we will also achieve proper supplies for the people.

Less has been discussed today about animal breeding. This question was discussed in the summer. However, I want to draw attention to the fact that the main supply program regarding meat, milk and eggs depends on the fulfillment of the animal breeding program. During the last 5-year plan we achieved considerable increases in certain breeds, although we have not fulfilled the envisaged provisions. However, we have a good basis which ensures the fulfillment of programs envisaged for the current 5-year plan regarding larger livestocks and increased state stock.

In my opinion, conditions exist in the current 5-year plan to overfulfill the envisaged livestock plan. Let us take all necessary measures to properly prepare the fodder basis, pastures and hayfields and to ensure the complete utilization of coarse fodder. Applying the programs discussed in the summer in connection with pastures, hayfields and coarse fodder, we will be able to ensure the planned productions. Each county and each unit should draw up its program so that we will be able to deliver, in the shortest possible time, animals at the established weight. In the past 5-year plan we lost at least 30 percent of the meat production because of deliveries of animals which were not up to established weights. If we achieve the weights established by plan in livestock, we will achieve 30 percent more meat in the case of cattle, sheep and pigs.

On this occasion I want to draw attention to the sanitary-veterinary problems. We have to pay greater attention to the manner in which this sector operates. We record great losses in poultry and animals, especially in large complexes, although they have veterinary surgeons. My impression is that the veterinary sector at the Ministry of Agriculture and in counties has been ignored and left to chance; it has not had the necessary support and attention. However, the veterinary surgeon, the sanitary sector must play a very active role in ensuring the health of our animals. We should never forget that, in the final analysis, people's health also depends on this. I want to draw very serious attention to this question, and I believe that already in January we must revise and appropriately improve this activity and must see that this sector is able to fulfill its important tasks in the animal breeding field.

Comrades, another question that has been discussed here is the achievement of investment in agriculture. Very large branches in that sector are lagging behind. Many investment projects--I am referring to irrigation and land improvement--take a long time. Many complexes and stables were begun years ago and have not yet been commissioned. However, to implement the program we have proposed we must ensure appropriate shelters for animals. Everything that has been started should be finished by all means in the first part of the year. We must commission all projects under construction in the first 6 months. If we thoroughly examine each situation we will see that certain projects can be commissioned in April or May, so that we will start production this year.

The construction system up to now has been slow moving and expensive. In standardizing construction we have adopted new systems and we decided to make use of local materials; let us give up prefabs, reinforcing bars, cement, mineral wool and other chemical insulators, all expensive materials and instead make use of traditional materials which have proved quite good and ensure agricultural construction with minimum costs. Let us achieve investments on the basis of standardization proceeding from existing materials in each county.

I do not want to return to the question of construction materials. I only want to stress that it has been decided that 2-3 story houses should be built in certain small cities and districts in big cities and that central heating should be completely eliminated. Let us return to the stove--to ceramic and brick stoves--by making use of the heating materials available in counties. Beginning with this year we will no longer authorize housing construction based on a central heating system.

I do not want to dwell further on irrigation and land improvement. But since certain comrades have raised the problem of supplementing certain investments, I want to draw attention to the fact that we have decided that no new projects should be started in 1981-82. Let us finish the irrigation projects we have started, let us improve existing irrigation systems--because some have already started to deteriorate--so as to ensure their proper operation. Only when all irrigation systems operate properly will we build new ones. The same thing applies to land improvement. [paragraph continues]

We have begun many projects; now we must finish and commission them. Only afterward can we begin new ones. In this case, too, let us apply the principle generally established in investments: let us not begin many projects, let us not spread our forces thin. Therefore, the problem of allocating additional funds for new projects is not of consequence. As we have established, we shall focus our forces to commission the investment projects that have been started, so as to ensure the proper operation of existing ones.

Certainly, at a local level each country or commune must carry out a number of land improvement projects. First maintenance work on canals, water courses and drainage, together with the given citizens. There is a law in this respect which must be applied with great determination. Such work must be compulsory.

Comrades, I will not refer to the system of financing the productive activity in agriculture. We grant very high credits, billions, to this sector. It must be stressed, however, that there is not an appropriate control in this respect. When I spoke about contracting activity I stated that no credits should be granted without the involvement of the contracting bodies. The agricultural engineer, too--as a representative of the state--must guarantee that planned production can be achieved and that the necessary work will be performed. At the same time, financial bodies must supervise things on the spot. It is necessary for the agricultural bank, the financial bodies to play their role; they must not be passive, must not only supply the needed money, but must call on the party-state leadership at the end of the year to request that the reimbursement of credits be postponed. I believe that in this respect, too, our financial system is not an appropriate one. It does not operate as it should. The principle of self-management and self-administration must be strictly applied here too.

Let us make sure that each cooperative and unit finances all its projects itself. Even if we grant credits for the first 2-3 months, the cooperative afterward must space out its production in such a manner that it can live on what it produces and also has a bank account. We have a number of cooperatives with bank accounts, and they do not resort to credits. Let us organize production in such a manner that, through early crops, we will be able to ensure the further self-financing in each cooperative and agricultural state enterprise. All units must be self-financing and not live on credits throughout the year. Let us put an end to that system. Production programs must be worked out, help granted, seeds supplied and everything that is needed but each unit must produce. He who does not produce cannot receive credits. As the law envisages, let us take the land and give it to those who work it. Land cannot be held without producing anything. It is not the property of one or another person but the property of all our people and must ensure our people's food requirements.

Let us proceed to the firm application of the overall contract system and to the general application of the overall contract system in agriculture. We have introduced the guaranteed minimum remuneration, but my impression is that it has become a sort of obstacle in applying the overall contract system. Many people are satisfied with the fact that their 1,200 or 1,700 lei are guaranteed under any condition. Let us ensure these sums of money only if the production is achieved. No guaranteed minimum sum of money will be ensured for those who do not produce. The agricultural bodies must take measures to guarantee the production process. It must be well understood that for increasing the incomes of working people and of the peasantry increased production has to be achieved. Without production no one will have a guaranteed minimum income. This must be mentioned clearly in the law as well.

The income should not be linked to the number of days worked, but to the production recorded, to the achievement of a minimum production of milk, fruit, vegetables and other products. This must be well understood especially by the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture, by the comrades in counties and by the agricultural bank. Let us have serious talks about these issues with the peasantry and all working people in agriculture, throughout this winter. Let us see that all cooperative members apply the overall contract system, that their incomes be closely linked to the production they achieve.

We have almost 700,000 permanent personnel in agriculture. With such a number of people we could--so to speak--overturn mountains. However, there is a great deal of bureaucracy; not all people participate in work, not all of them are guaranteed an income in keeping with their contribution made to agricultural production. I am dwelling on these problems because they are basic problems. We must restore order and introduce self-management and self-administration in agriculture to ensure a rapid increase in agricultural production.

Certain questions regarding the continuous development of the food industry have been discussed here. As was established in the summer, we will see that no large enterprises be built in the food industry. Let us build small enterprises located in the agro-industrial councils; let us eliminate transportation that increases production costs and leads to waste in fuel and transportation. Thus, we will also ensure constant work places for the people within the area of the agroindustrial council; thus, we will stabilize the labor force within the council. At the same time, we will ensure an increase in incomes from work performed both in agriculture and in the field of food industry and in the agricultural product processing industry. Within the uniform agroindustrial councils we want to locate sugar factories with a processing capacity of 1,000 tons per day, so that the transportation of sugar beets is done only with dumptrucks and tractors and in areas of at most 30 kilometers. Certainly, this also includes sugar beets for existing factories, so as to ensure the sugar beet in the given area. Let us eliminate the transportation of sugar beets from Ialomita to Mures or Suceava. Thus we lose at least 2-3 percent of the sugar and also have to pay transportation fees.

Along with the implementation of this program up to 1984-85, we have the view of expanding the area for sugar beet growing, and after sugar extraction the rest of some 85 percent of the beet should be used as fodder basis. Thus, we ensure both a good fodder basis in the given area and the necessary sugar supply. The same thing also applies for canneries, milk processing and other agricultural product processing fields.

Generally, we must pay greater attention to small-scale industry within agroindustrial councils and in communes. We have a program and a law in this respect. I only want to draw attention to the fact that this year we must achieve great results, even greater ones than envisaged in the plan for the small-scale industry.

Comrades, as for certain organizational questions, it is first of all necessary to take appropriate measures to activate the uniform agroindustrial council's work so that its activity is in keeping with the requirements and tasks devolving on it. We want these agroindustrial councils to play a much more active role, to become plan holders, including the plans of their units. Each unit certainly continues to be its plan holder. The agroindustrial council must be the plan holder of all units and be responsible for implementing provisions in all units, including complexes and the industrial units within the council.

At the same time, we must take measures to improve activity in cooperatives, state agricultural enterprises and agricultural machine stations. Let us ensure good leadership and a proper operation of the leading councils in cooperatives, state agricultural enterprises and agricultural machine stations. They will remain basic units of our agriculture and must play a decisive role in fulfilling agricultural production. It seems that responsibility and discipline in basic units have lessened, and therefore we must take very firm action to properly organize their activity.

As for the agroindustrial councils, we have to see that the chairman is a good activist who is very well familiar with agriculture, who enjoys agricultural work and who knows how to work with people. A man who does not like agriculture should not head a council. An activist who holds his nose when he enters a stable should not work in agriculture. Thus, we need a political activist, but also an activist who is knowledgeable about and likes agriculture, and who will act to increase agricultural production. First and foremost, it is necessary for the activist to live in the basic locality of the given council. I have heard some remarks in this respect. I do not agree with them; I cannot accept them. There is no justification for the chairmen and specialists not to move to the given commune. The specialists must move to the given commune, to the locality where the agroindustrial council operates. This is compulsory!

Let us choose from among the best activists in industry, agriculture and other fields, and let us talk with each one of them and send them to lead the agroindustrial council. Those activists should at least have reached the level of the former district secretary. This is the level those party activists should have attained who will be the chairmen of the agroindustrial councils. They are responsible for the overall activity within the council, for agricultural production, for industrial production, for the management of localities, for the people's living standard, for political and cultural activity and for party work.

Perhaps it would be advisable to create--within the agroindustrial council--a party committee without statutory rights, but that will include all communal secretaries from cooperative units and other agricultural and economic units and that will coordinate the party and political activity. Let us create a nonstatutory committee that will be able to discuss things and make decisions in the council. Within the party council, let us discuss all questions linked to production and management activity, everything concerning the life of the given locality within that council's area. The council must become a strong leading center of socioeconomic life.

As for the chairman of the Executive Bureau, he should be the best leader in the council's units, should continue to be the leader of the respective unit and also play the role of chairman of the Executive Bureau. Thus far, that task has been fulfilled by the director of agricultural machine stations. We should turn to any of the unit leaders who are part of the council. For a grain council, for instance, we should have an agricultural unit leader. Let us take into consideration the specific nature of the given units, and let us choose the best leaders. In the case of cooperatives and state agricultural enterprises, the respective leader, who will be the chairman of the Executive Bureau, has a chief engineer and an economist available; thus, there is someone to help him. Therefore, he must devote a great part of his work to generally guiding the council.

Up to the second agricultural congress, that will take place in the second half of February, each council must send an additional three or four specialists in keeping with the council's specific nature: grain, vegetable, fruit-growing or animal breeding council. The chairman of the Executive Bureau, the chairman of the standing council will thus have a great number of specialists available with whom he will be able to work toward fulfilling the given tasks. Let us also think of the agricultural bank that must distribute its forces into councils, in fact it should move its activity into the councils. That is where it should grant credits and carry out its activity of financing agriculture. I believe that on the basis of these measures we will be able to strengthen the basic units, too, but also increase the role played by agroindustrial councils by helping them fulfill their tasks and become more and more an active leading body. At the same time, in the course of this month let us apply the decision to appoint specialists to all noncooperativized communes to ensure guidance for agricultural activity. Let us reorganize the agricultural commissions created for communes, and ensure their operation in an appropriate manner.

We must concern ourselves [illegible] holding general meetings in cooperatives, agricultural [illegible] agricultural state enterprises, in complexes and in all agricultural [illegible] place this month. Let us discuss all these [illegible] the necessary organizational measures to strengthen the [illegible] by appointing the best managers, authoritative people as heads of [illegible] Let us strengthen the role of general meetings, develop [illegible] democracy and ensure the active participation of the working people [illegible] in all fields of activity. At the same time, let us [illegible] cooperativized communes, reelect the agricultural [illegible] participate in the congress. Our overall society is based on [illegible] a broad organizational and collective leadership system [illegible] and a system of broad participation by the working people—[illegible] the leadership of each field of activity, in the formulation [illegible] of party policy and in the state leadership. In agriculture, [illegible] democratic framework and we must ensure its operation under [illegible] activating all our creative energies and all forces in this important [illegible] our national economy and by capitalizing on the collective experience [illegible] I have stated on other occasions, we must consult each other more [illegible] directly with the peasants, the mechanizers and specialists in agriculture [illegible] considerable experience in working the land. Let us stimulate [illegible] spirit and increasingly mobilize our cooperative farmers, [illegible] socialist and reliable allies of the workers class in [illegible] and in raising our fatherland to new peaks of socialist and [illegible]

Within this framework, let us [illegible] agricultural congress. I would like the congress to make an assessment [illegible] we have proceeded to apply the measures. The congress should [illegible] activity, should work out new measures to implement [illegible] plan provisions in the field of agriculture.

Comrades, I also want to [illegible] there are many affinities between agriculture and [illegible] and chairmen of the council are directly responsible [illegible] all necessary measures to better maintain and protect [illegible] taking witnations. Let us take firm measures for [illegible] will revise the afforestation program to a certain extent [illegible] the three varieties that have adapted and [illegible] substantially reduce the share of resins because through [illegible] in general are decreasing. Where beeches grow [illegible] with negative results, negative for the soil also, [illegible] problem. We have [illegible] specialists must study this in a future Central [illegible] to make necessary improvements

Let us ensure [illegible] clearing. What we are thinking of is to [illegible] percent of what they clear free of charge; [illegible] and harnesses when clearing and removing [illegible] citizens to raise beasts of burden for wood [illegible] ensuring secure incomes for peasants in [illegible] intensively employ peasants for wood transportation [illegible] the use of vehicles and the construction [illegible] and mountainous areas, where there are forests [illegible] proceed to work out the necessary measures.

At the same time, let us concern ourselves with the use of pastures, including hayfields in forests. Let us annually establish pasture lands--2,500,000-3,000,000 hectares--together with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Forestry Economy. Let us take the necessary measures to protect the forestry stock and make appropriate use of it. At the same time, let us create incentives for our citizens by making it possible for them to ensure their wood supplies from clearing stumps and branches. We are considering letting them have stumps completely free of charge. Thus we will also ensure better clearing work in forests and meet some needs of our citizens who will no longer have to wait for their wood supply from cities.

Together with the agricultural and forestry bodies, you must examine the development of forest fruits. Our possibilities of achieving considerable fruit production from hilly and mountainous areas--where there are forests--are very great. Let us also work out an incentive system on the basis of the overall contract system. Let us create incentives for peasants in mountain villages so that they plant shrubs, tend them and grow mushrooms and other such plants.

Finally, once again I want to draw attention to the preparation of agricultural spring work. We must finish plowing in January, we must make all necessary preparations and take measures to ensure that early vegetables are sown in time.

As you see, many of the problems in the recently discussed programs are linked to agricultural production in general. In resolving them, a particular role is played by the county, town and communal people's councils. We have decided that beginning with this year the county people's council should become the agricultural production plan holder. The agricultural plan holder is the county people's council. The agricultural directorate as a body of the people's council is responsible for plan fulfillment. At the same time, the agricultural plan is the government's plan, the plan of the Council of Ministers and not that of the Ministry of Agriculture. As a matter of fact, beginning with next year, a separate agricultural plan will be drafted within the framework of the 5-year plan. Thus it is not a plan section, as is the case now, but a plan for agricultural production that will also include conserving and developing land, its cultivation and production. It is a separate plan which will be voted on as an agricultural production plan, a government and state plan. The Ministry of Agriculture as a specialized body will be responsible for its fulfillment. The same applies to the county: The plan holder is the county people's council. It is responsible for fulfilling the given plan. This means self-management! Actually, the people's councils' law envisages it; however it was not properly applied.

At the same time, we must see that each town and each commune has a uniform agricultural production plan by combining and uniting the plans of agricultural units. The people's council must discuss the communes plan in the presence of the agricultural units' leadership. The people's council is responsible for and must control not only private peasants or the plot of land that is being worked, but overall agricultural activity. The chairman of the people's council is entitled to call the cooperative chairman to account, including the director of agricultural machine stations and of agricultural state enterprises, if he does not apply agricultural laws and does not carry out his work in conformity with the law. The people's council is responsible for everything that happens in the commune. Certainly, he will not interfere in technical matters, but he must supervise the performance of agricultural work, harvesting and the delivery of products to the state stock.

We have a law on agricultural work that is not applied appropriately. The people's councils must play their role in leading this activity and they must bear responsibility for implementing the people's supply program. The programs we have discussed here are programs for which our state bodies--communal, town and county bodies--and the people's councils are responsible [paragraph continues]

An important role is certainly devolving on agricultural bodies, which are subordinated to the county People's Councils. They must act in a disciplined and organized manner, bear full responsibility and focus their activity on production issues. Bureaucracy must be completely eliminated. In their activity specialized bodies must place stress on production units. We judge each activity not by its paperwork, but by what production it has achieved.

It is also necessary for the party organizations and bodies to pay greater attention to agricultural problems, to understand that their overall activity must be linked to implementing agricultural programs. We have powerful party organizations in communes and agricultural units. Let us see to it that they fulfill their role, that they are as active as possible in strengthening order and discipline and in implementing programs. They must supervise People's Councils and agricultural units and must mobilize peasants and all working people in agriculture, so that we have a complete guarantee that we will achieve the results we have proposed for agricultural production. We have communal and city party committees each one of which in its field of activity must take action aimed at implementing all tasks. Certainly the county party committee is also required to better organize its activity. It seems to me that the councils of county cooperative units--which are also party and state bodies--do not perform their work properly either. It is necessary to put order into this activity; we must see that these cooperative councils perform their work properly, so that they can better fulfill their tasks.

Certain measures are required to improve the activity of the Ministry of Agriculture and of the National Union of Agricultural Cooperatives. It is necessary to take measures so that the central apparatus and the government also perform better work. The Central Committee apparatus and the Central Committee Secretariat must thoroughly follow how the measures we have worked out here are being applied. Central bodies must constantly control and help organize work aimed at appropriately implementing decisions. Let us unite all our forces so as to have the guarantee that the important tasks in agriculture are fulfilled.

We have decided that meetings should take place monthly within groups--in one or another county--at which we should discuss how the measures that have been worked out for agriculture are being applied. Let us hold a meeting every 3 months, that is quarterly, with the participation of all counties--in Bucharest or another city--to discuss, in the presence of all, the measures for implementing our agricultural tasks.

I want it to be well understood that, as the 12th party congress envisaged, agriculture represents a major economic branch along with the raw material producing branch. I do not know which one to place first, both are of the same priority. They actually belong to the same group--raw materials and agriculture or vice versa, if you wish. We must pay equal attention to them and we want them to rank first in measures for the proper progress of our activity. If we have good agriculture and a secure raw material basis we have the necessary conditions for developing any branch in industry. Without agriculture and raw materials we do not have the necessary basis to develop the industrial branches. This is why we intentionally began our meetings at the beginning of the 5-year plan with agriculture. I wanted to stress the importance of and attention we must pay to agriculture in the current 5-year plan.

We summoned to this working meeting the secretaries in industry. However, soon we will hold the plenary session of the National Council of Working people to which we will summon the secretaries in charge of economic problems and at which we will discuss industrial matters.

However, I want to draw attention to the fact that all necessary measures must be taken in industry, too, so that the production plan is fulfilled by the first month, that the export plan is fulfilled and that imports are substantially reduced. We must do all we can to fulfill the export production plan and the production plan generally and to continue to reduce imports.

These were a few problems I wanted to stress in concluding this meeting. I hope that things are clear. The discussions actually showed that the comrades understood the problems well and that they have already taken a number of measures. After the meeting we must immediately proceed to apply, in each county, the established measures and to mobilizing our party aktiv in agriculture and in all fields. Let us see that this year will be a year that will mark a new revolution in agriculture that presupposes production, productivity, economic efficiency and better meeting the reqirements of our economy!

With this, I declare the proceedings closed and wish all of you success in your work!

(Loud prolonged applause, chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" All those present at the working meeting give enthusiastic ovations to the RCP and the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu).

STATE SECURITY DEPARTMENT SENDS CABLE TO CEAUSESCU

AU201800 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Jan 81 p 5

[Text] Convened in a meeting to review 1980 activities, the party and command aktiv of the State Security Department [SSD] sent a cable to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and supreme commander of the Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The telegram reports that the analysis made at the meeting has highlighted the fact that the state security bodies have coordinated their activities with the entire nation's efforts to increase its contribution to the successful implementation of the 1976-80 5-year plan tasks and the historic decisions of the 12th party congress.

The telegram adds: Consistently working under the party's leadership and with increasing support from working people's collectives, the security apparatus militated more responsibly, in a spirit of revolutionary vigilance and combativeness and of socialist legality, to preclude and thwart abuses of the law and other manifestations directed against state security.

After stressing that discussions at the review meeting placed the greatest emphasis on establishing guidelines for the future and measures to achieve a new and higher quality in all activities, the telegram states:

The meeting of the party and command aktiv has forcefully reiterated the profound devotion of all security workers to the party-state domestic and foreign policies, and to your personally, greatly beloved and esteemed comrade supreme commander, as well as the unshakable determination of the entire apparatus to use all its capabilities and energies to defend the people's revolutionary achievements and the fatherland's independence, sovereignty and integrity.

Fully aware of our responsibility to the party and the people, we will further concentrate our efforts on thoroughly endorsing and implementing the party's scientific policy, party-state decisions and your guidelines, recommendations and orders, which constitute the sound foundation and undisputable guarantee for fully joining our work to the great construction of socialism and communism.

The telegram states in conclusion: Acting in the spirit of the party decisions and the law, and the guidelines and directions set forth in your speeches at the Central Committee plenary sessions of October and December 1980, and continually inspired by the bright example of your struggle full of communist devotion and revolutionary passion, we assure you, greatly beloved comrade supreme commander that, under the wise leadership of the party, we will strive to devotedly fulfill our missions and tasks.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES BRASOV COUNTY PARTY AKTIV

AU191317 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Jan 81 pp 1, 3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at 16 January meeting with Brasov County party aktiv]

[Text] On the occasion of our working visit to Brasov County we wished to meet with the party aktiv, this now being the end of a 5-year plan and the beginning of a new one. I want to take this opportunity to convey warm greetings and best wishes to the party aktiv, the communists, working people and all inhabitants of Brasov Municipality and County on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the government and myself. (Prolonged applause and cheers; chants of "RCP," "Ceausescu-RCP")

Our country made considerable progress in the 1976-80 5-year plan; the provisions of the first stage of the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society were successfully implemented. Generally speaking, industrial production was fulfilled and even exceeded. The net production increased more markedly, thus creating conditions for increasing our national wealth and income, and thus for securing the means required for socioeconomic development and for raising the people's material and intellectual living standard.

In the course of the 5-year plan, Brasov County increased its industrial production over 54 percent; this production increased 2.7 times over in the seventies, which permitted the creation of more industrial jobs for working people. In point of fact, I should add that Brasov is the leading county from the viewpoint of manpower employed in industry, and from that of industrial production value per capita. This is a result of the party-government's policy of extensively developing key branches of national interest in Brasov County. As a consequence thereof, the incomes of working people employed in industry, as well as the general living standard of Brasov families are among the highest, in view of the fact that incomes earned in industry are higher.

Yesterday and today I visited several enterprises in the Brasov Municipality and County. I was very pleased to note that those enterprises obtained noteworthy results since my previous visits. I want to begin with the "6 March" enterprise which has greatly developed during this 5-year plan. I noted with pleasure the endeavors of the enterprise capable collective of working people and of the plant management and party organization to fulfill the plan under good conditions. I made the same observation at the Risnov tool enterprise and at the Ghimbav aviation enterprise. They have all attained good results in fulfilling the plan and have made considerable progress in raising the technical and qualitative level of production. Today I also paid my first visit in a year to the "Red Flag" plants where I noted that the decisions taken on updating the various sectors and raising the technical and qualitative level of production have been successfully implemented. The development and good results obtained at the "Tractorul" plant were also mentioned here. That was another enterprise I visited last year and whose problems were discussed at length. I was equally well impressed with the "Metrom" enterprise--which I had visited many years ago--which has also made considerable progress and which is among the best plants in Brasov.

At all those enterprises I noted that the working people, the managements and communists are concerned with steadily implementing the 12th party congress measures and the 1981 plan, with manufacturing the production envisaged and raising its technical and qualitative level.

At this meeting with the party aktiv, I want to convey congratulations to the collectives of all those plants for the results obtained, and to wish them ever greater successes this year and throughout the 1981-85 5-year plan. (Loud applause)

I know that the other enterprises in Brasov Municipality and County have obtained equally good results, and that all collectives have contributed to developing industrial production in the past decade and in the 1976-80 5-year plan. For all the achievements attained by the working people employed in Brasov industry--workers, engineers and technicians, regardless of nationality--who have been resolutely working as one to implement the 5-year plan targets and the party program, I want to convey to them congratulations and wishes for new and ever greater successes in the current 5-year plan. (Loud and prolonged applause)

In the past 5-year plan, Brasov County implemented investment projects totaling over 31 billion lei, that is 11 billion more than in 1971-75. Over 30,000 apartments were built, almost 12,000 more than in the preceding 5-year plan; 12,000 apartments more than in the preceding 5-year plan were built in Brasov Municipality alone. It would seem that this difference in the number of apartments built came about mainly in Brasov Municipality, where about 22,000 apartments were built. This is of course very well, although it must be remembered that Brasov County has other industrial towns and localities as well, and their development must also be pursued. (Loud applause)

Other branches of activity developed accordingly. Education, science and culture--areas which made a great contribution to the general development of our society--made remarkable progress. Education and science in particular made great contributions to achievements attained in all areas. Similarly, cultural activities played and continue playing an important role in expanding knowledge and developing socialist consciousness, and hence in all areas of activity.

I therefore want to congratulate the working people employed in the educational system, science and culture on their achievements; I hope they will make an ever greater contribution to implementing the party program, which envisages a new quality in all sectors of activity in the new 5-year plan. (Loud applause)

Certain progress was also made in agriculture in the course of the 5-year plan. Production increased, although 1980 productions fell far short of previous years and of the possibilities available in Brasov County. It is true that Brasov is not a grain county, but it is an agricultural county--especially from the viewpoint of animal breeding, potatoes, beets and other crops. It can and must produce more than it did in the preceding 5-year plan and in 1980. In view of the positive results generally obtained in this sector during the 5-year plan, and in the belief that 1980 was an accident that will not be repeated in Brasov's agriculture, I want to congratulate the cooperative members, peasantry, specialists and all working people employed in agriculture on their results; I hope that in the new 5-year plan they will tap all of Brasov's agricultural resources and show what this county can do in this important sector of the national economy. (Loud applause)

As is known, in the previous 5-year plan agricultural production increased about 25 percent at the national level; this is a relatively satisfactory increase, although not all targets were attained. In view of the fact that each year the grain production was about 4 million tons larger than in the preceding 5-year plan, we believe that all necessary conditions exist for obtaining far greater results in agriculture in the current 5-year plan, thus being in a position to implement the 12th party congress provisions.

The people's material and intellectual living standard increased on the basis of the results obtained in socioeconomic development and in increasing the national income. As is known, increases in the real incomes of the working people totaled about 29 percent, as opposed to the 18-20 percent initially envisaged in the past 5-year plan. This brought about considerable increases in the working people's living standards; it was reflected in marked increases in the consumption of agricultural and food products as well as of industrial products. [paragraph continues]

I want to repeat here, in Brasov, what I have said in the past, namely that while in 1975 meat consumption per capita was 45 kg [a year], in 1980 this figure rose to 62 kg. This is a very marked increase, which required great efforts. We made equally great efforts regarding other agricultural and industrial products, with the results that the 5-year plan provisions for 1980 were generally implemented.

Our achievements in raising the living standard constitute additional proof of the fact that the objective of all our work is to continuously raise the people's material and intellectual well-being in step with the development of production forces and increases in our national wealth. The comprehensively developed socialist society we are building is designed to permit our people a living standard in accordance with scientific consumption norms, to enable them to enjoy the benefits of socialism, science and culture, and to secure for them a dignified, free and independent life. (Loud applause and ovations; cheers of "Ceausescu and the people!")

The achievements attained in the past 5-year plan throughout the country--including Brasov, too--forcefully demonstrate the correctness of our party's policy, which is creatively applying the general truths of socialism to the specific conditions prevailing in Romania, on the basis of the revolutionary concept of life and the world on dialectical and historical materialism. The leading political role of the party has been forcefully asserted in all areas. Speaking of Brasov County more particularly, I would like to add that the more than 88,000 party members and party organizations in all sectors played an important role in all the successes of the preceding 5-year plan. I also want to mention the special contribution made by the party aktiv, which provided reliable support for the county committee in implementing the party decisions and program and the 5-year plan. Our achievements also demonstrate the great improvement in the professional and political preparedness of our workers and other social classes; they show that the workers class is duly fulfilling its leading role in building socialism and in the general development of our country. All working people, regardless of nationality, have followed and are consistently following the party's domestic and foreign policy--throughout the country as in your county--and this was and remains the decisive factor for all our great achievements. This is why I want to warmly congratulate all working people, regardless of nationality, all the inhabitants of Brasov County, the party organizations, the communists and party aktiv for their work; I hope they will do everything in their power to honorably fulfill their role in uniting the efforts of all working people and forging a close unity within the socialist democracy and unity front! (Loud applause and ovations; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" "Ceausescu-Romania!")

The results obtained undoubtedly give the Brasov party aktiv and working people the right to look back with satisfaction. However, as communists and revolutionaries we cannot ignore failings and certain shortcomings noted in Brasov County in the past 5-year plan and in 1980. Had all enterprises and all sectors, including agriculture, fulfilled the plan provisions, the county results would have been far more noteworthy, and the Brasov working people's contribution to the country's general development and to increasing our national wealth would have been greater. Certain shortcomings in industry, agriculture and other sectors were mentioned here. Indeed, people were sometimes slow in implementing the measures established, in updating production and raising its technical and qualitative level, in acquiring new machinery, installations and technologies. Brasov, with its industry and the assistance supplied by its educational and research institutions, could have solved many of the problems that emerged in the course of the 5-year plan more rapidly. I hope that those failings will be taken into account, and that the pledges assumed by comrades at this meeting and at discussions held at the enterprises I visited in the past 2 days and in the course of the past year will bring about sensible improvements in the work of all industrial enterprises.

Brasov's industry currently has modern equipment. Most of this equipment is on a par with most sophisticated technological requirements. [paragraph continues]

As you well know, we have paid out hundreds of millions of dollars on imported equipment and technology. The time has come for this valuable equipment purchased for Brasov--as for the rest of the country--to yield production in step with our possibilities.

We also have a powerful workers class and a large number of engineers and technicians. Our collectives are of a high professional and technical level and constitute the principal asset in production activities. They are the safest guarantee that resolute steps will be taken to eliminate failings and to turn the 1981-85 5-year plan--beginning with 1981--into a 5-year plan of a new quality in all areas.

We must also consider the failings noted in agriculture. It was here, in Brasov, that we discussed agricultural problems with the first secretaries and other activists; I shall not now dwell on this point; however, I must add that Brasov has all the necessary conditions for obtaining good results in animal breeding, good potato and beet crops, as well as certain amounts of grain--wheat, corn and barley--and fruit.

This county has large expanses of hay and pasture fields of which not even 50 percent is utilized, and animal production is still low. Practically speaking, Brasov can produce enough to cover all its consumer needs, except for bread--since wheat is raised on small areas--and at the same time, it can deliver potatoes, beets, meat and milk for the state stocks. We cannot declare ourselves satisfied with the results obtained in the past 5-year plan and especially in 1980. I hope that the working people employed in agriculture will also learn from past failings.

A number of good results obtained at certain agricultural units were mentioned here. Yesterday I visited the Cristian agricultural cooperative, which has a well organized zootechnical sector. Would it not be possible for such a good experience to be generalized at all cooperatives and state units, so that the entire peasantry could improve the efficiency and profitability of its agricultural production?

Shortcomings must be noted and measures taken to rapidly eliminate them. While the party organizations and aktivists, as well as the county committee, played an important role in all positive results, it must be said that the party organizations, communists, the aktiv and the county committee share the responsibility for failings and shortcomings as well. It may be stated that not all necessary steps were taken for the party organizations, aktiv and for the county committee to fulfill its role as organizer and political leader in all sectors with a view to obtaining adequate results in all areas. It must also be added that the other state organizations, enterprise managerial councils and people's councils also bear a measure of responsibility for the shortcomings and failings noted. All conclusions must be drawn, and the county committee, all party organizations, the party aktiv, managerial councils of enterprises and agricultural units and people's councils must responsibly endeavor to rapidly eliminate such shortcomings, so that Brasov County should take the lead not only from the viewpoint of industrialization and industrial production per capita, but also from that of sophisticated production obtained with local resources. I believe Brasov has the potential to do so; the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, the party and the local party aktiv are capable of demonstrating that such shortcomings are not a permanent trait of their work. I am convinced that as of 1981 they will make every possible effort to obtain far better results! (Loud and prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, you are familiar with our targets concerning our country's socio-economic development in 1981 and throughout the current 5-year plan. The main task established by the 12th party congress was the achievement of a new quality in all areas, the extensive development of production forces, increases in the national wealth and income, and increases in the level of civilization and living standard of the people, so that in the course of 1981-85 Romania can progress from the stage of a developing socialist country to that of a socialist country with an average level of development.

We have all the necessary conditions to do so and we must resolutely endeavor to attain this strategic objective of the 12th party congress. In implementing this objective, special attention must be given to extensively developing domestic raw material and energy resources and agriculture. Achieving a sound basis of raw materials and a developed agriculture are key issues of equal importance, with which each party organization, each county committee and all working people must be concerned. If we manage to secure larger supplies of domestically-produced raw materials and energy, and if our agriculture is capable of supplying sufficient agricultural produce and foodstuffs for consumer requirements and for raw materials, then we will be in a position to further develop our processing industries. In this area, too, Brasov County is expected to make an important contribution.

All economic units must attain the production parameters established. We must introduce new technologies and greatly reduce material and energy consumption, thus manufacturing high quality products capable of competing with the best in international markets.

Brasov industry exports a good deal. For our exports to be competitive they must constantly comply with the international state of the art. We do have good results in this respect, but we must not for a moment forget that if this updating process is neglected, be it only for a few months, we will be left behind. Therefore, collectives of research and education experts, our strong collectives of high-qualified working people must constantly improve and raise the technical and qualitative level of production.

Greater stress must be put on increasing labor productivity through automation and better organization of labor and production; thus, we must take resolute steps to acquire microprocessors, robots and other modern means of production process control. Important achievements have of course been recorded in this area. These days we have even been shown several noteworthy achievements. However, they are not widespread, and are not to be found in all enterprises, not even in all the sections and sectors of the enterprise in question. In this respect we have great potential and reserves, and results must improve as of this very year.

Special attention must be given to increasing economic efficiency and to reducing material and production costs. Although net production in general has increased considerably--more rapidly than good production--it is still rather low when compared with the total production volume and with material expenditures. It must be clear to us that self-management and self-administration require resolute measures against waste and efforts to introduce new technologies, designed to rapidly reduce energy, fuel and material consumption and to permit intensive utilization of metals. Brasov is a large metal consumer, and as has been remarked here, your metal utilization index is only 77-78 percent. However, we decided that in the machine-building sector this index should be at least 85 percent. To achieve such an index, tens of thousands of tons of metal must be saved, and efficiency and net production must be greatly increased. Hence, these are areas in which good results can be obtained only if envisaged indexes are attained. However, in view of the facilities and forces available in Brasov, I believe we must decide to find ways and means of exceeding the plan provisions regarding economic efficiency as well.

Greater profitability and more marked increases in net production and profits will permit a greater contribution to increasing the national income and the means required for the general development of our society and for raising the people's material and intellectual well-being.

We must resolutely apply the new economic-financial mechanism. Each section, each workshop and each working person must be aware of the fact that self-management and self-administration mean greater individual and personal responsibility, greater responsibility for the enterprise and for society; they imply efforts to better manage the material and financial means entrusted by the people to each collective of working people.

It is true that our people are the owners of all production means and the end-users; however, these means are managed by actual collectives in enterprises and institutions, and each collective is responsible for managing and returning them to society and to the people with profit. This is one of the fundamental issues of the future development of our socialist society and of raising the level of civilization and well-being of our people.

I would like to come back to agriculture. This year, the laws and programs established on securing local supplies for county requirements must be firmly applied. You are familiar with these laws and programs; they have been published and discussed. Hence, I will not now expand on them. Brasov County is capable of supplying all the consumer meat required and of making deliveries to the state stock. By 1985 meat consumption per capita should reach 70 kg. This should not be too difficult in view of the county's achievements, and it can be done through appropriate measures. The same applies to milk and other products. It must be clear that no one may consume more than he produces. Hence, consumption is directly linked to fulfillment of the programs on increasing agricultural production. Brasov has all the necessary conditions for this. I am convinced that by drawing due conclusions, as of this year the country's agriculture will fulfill its tasks. The same is valid for the other sectors, which must improve their activities accordingly and work in the spirit of workers' self-management and self-administration.

One of the important problems which the county committee, the party aktiv and all working people and management councils must deal with is that of exports and continuously reducing imports, especially imports in freely convertible currency. The 1980 export plan was not fulfilled, while import provisions were exceeded, so that we had to take out credits to cover the difference. We decided not to approve any more additional imports under any circumstances; on the contrary, we must export a great deal more in order to repay our debts and credits, and at the same time be able to equip our enterprises and procure raw and other materials. We import oil and many raw materials and will have to continue doing so for our production. However, we must not import other things, and we must stop purchasing parts and subassemblies that can and must be manufactured domestically. This is a problem that must concern all collectives, the county committee and the entire party aktiv daily and even hourly I would say. One task that must be resolutely implemented is that each import must be compensated by an export. No parts, subassemblies or machines may be imported unless equivalent machine-building products are exported. Such compensatory exports must exceed the plan provisions. I hope things are clear in this respect. I hope we will not be faced--as happened even today--with requests to import products that the plants can manufacture themselves.

Resolute steps must be taken to expand cooperation with the socialist countries, and to develop relations and exchanges with all other countries, on the basis of the principle of securing appropriate funds to cover imports since we will no longer take out credits under any circumstances. I want the entire party aktiv and all working people to clearly understand this: This problem must be discussed with all management councils, especially with those specialists who still grovel before foreign producers in the belief that even if a product is of poorer quality, it is still better to import it. Even today I was told about an installation brought from abroad, from a capitalist country, which performs poorly while we are manufacturing better such equipment. So why are we importing? Why do we debase ourselves for foreign products? I repeat, we do not mean to stop developing economic exchanges and international cooperation, on the contrary. However, such exchanges must be based on principles of equality, mutual advantage and equity. We cannot import spare parts and machines and expect to pay for them by exporting meat or grain.
(Loud applause)

We must continuously improve working, management and planning styles and methods in all socioeconomic units with a view to enhancing the responsibility of collective managements and developing workers' and socialist democracy. [paragraph continues]

Let us make better use of our wonderful organizational system, of the management councils that ensure participation by the workers class and other social categories in the actual leadership of all sectors of activity and of the entire country. I have repeatedly stated that the issue of the worker class, of all people's participation in leading the society, is one of the fundamental issues of building a socialist society, of building socialism and communism. We are building socialism with the people for the people! The people, primarily the workers class led by the party, are the leading force in all areas! (Loud and prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

We must intensify the professional and technical training of all working people, and must give greater attention to continuously recycling working people and updating their training in step with yearly progress and changes in technology, science and all other areas. We must not forget that what was taught 5 years ago no longer meets requirements. If people are not encouraged to study and do not keep abreast of new developments in each area, their work will fall short of current international requirements.

At the same time, we must pay greater attention to political-educational activities, to shaping a new man, the conscious builder of the socialist and communist society. We have attained good results in the "Song to Romania" festival and through various forms of political-educational work. However, efforts must be intensified to raise the political and civic consciousness and the degree of understanding of each working person, each citizen, of their role and responsibilities in a socialist society as owners, producers and end-users. Each person must understand that participation in leadership presupposes a thorough understanding of all the socioeconomic aspects of the development of human society. All political-educational activities must be firmly based on the revolutionary, materialist-dialectical concept. Let us intensify our struggle against traces left over in the people's mentality from the old society, against elements which penetrate from abroad in various forms. We must raise each citizen's sense of responsibility and revolutionary, communist and patriotic consciousness, regardless of his nationality! Each working person, each citizen, should be proud of being an active participant in this vast work to change the country and to build a new, better and more just society, to build communism in Romania--the golden dream of our people and of all mankind! (Loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

We must do everything possible to implement the principles of socialist ethics and equity, to constantly apply the principle sanctioned in the Constitution and in the norms of socialist ethics and equity according to which each person is paid in accordance with his work, with the quality and quantity of his work. Each person must understand that he must give society as much as possible if he is to receive accordingly, in relationship with his contribution to the country's general development. No one will receive anything without working, and will only receive as much as is due to him according to his work. The socialist and communist principle we are implementing is the principle of equity and justice! Each will receive in accordance with his work and contribution to the country's general development! (Loud and prolonged applause)

To achieve our great tasks in all areas, we must improve the work of party bodies and organizations. We speak about the leading political role of the party in all sectors. However, this role is not an abstract concept. It materializes in the work of each party organization, each party member, each activist, party committee and county committee. Each person, at his job and in his field, must promote the realization of the party's leading political role. As revolutionaries and having consciously committed themselves to contribute to the revolutionary change of society, the communists are responsible for leading the struggle against what is old, for promoting what is new and for the triumph of socialism and communism. [paragraph continues]

As I said at the 11th congress when we adopted the party program and as I have since reiterated: The work we have started is not easy; the program we adopted is a good work and struggle program, which requires effort and the overcoming of many difficulties. Being a revolutionary and a communist implies a readiness to fight difficulties and to make sacrifices to ensure the triumph of the program for building socialism and communism in Romania! (Loud and prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

The communists do not have and cannot expect to have privileges or special rights in our socialist society. They must promote the implementation of the principles of socialist equity and justice, and must work accordingly. However, the communists do have additional obligations as revolutionaries, having consciously joined the ranks of the workers class vanguard party, of the detachment that has assumed responsibility for leading our people along the path of socialism and communism, for raising Romania to a higher level of development, for raising the well-being and continuously strengthening the independence and sovereignty of the fatherland, and for securing for Romania a dignified place in the world! (Loud applause and cheers; chants of "RCP-RCP!" "Ceausescu-RCP!")

In its activities, the Brasov County Party Committee must take greater account of the failings noted, must better organize the work of party organizations and of the working people, and particularly, must draw more intensively on the country's strong party aktiv. Only by relying on the party aktiv and discussing with them--at county or branch level--the problems emerging in various areas will it be capable of implementing the party decisions and the law, of fulfilling the county's socioeconomic development plan and of making a greater contribution to the country's general development. (Loud and prolonged applause)

We must also improve the activities of the people's councils, which are entirely responsible for everything occurring in the county, town or commune, for both economic and social aspects, and for political-educational activities. The people's councils must strengthen their ties to the masses of working people and they must ensure consistent application of the law in all localities and in all sectors of activity.

Important tasks are also incumbent on the trade unions, the Union of Communist Youth and other civic organizations, which must act as revolutionary organizations in close connection with the broad masses, and strive to unite all efforts in implementing the party program.

The new socialist democracy and unity organization must incorporate practically all citizens who are not party members and must provide an organized framework for their participation in political life. The Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] must forge a monolithic unity around the party, ensuring that all working people, regardless of nationality, that all citizens, work in a single direction. Let us demonstrate that the SDUF is the force that ensures the people's unity in the struggle for socialism and communism, for peace, for a better and more just world! (Loud and prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!", "Ceausescu-Romania!")

Dear comrades, I will not now speak about international matters. I will only stress the fact that, while implementing the 12th congress decisions and the socioeconomic development program, we are at the same time making an active and important contribution to strengthening the forces of socialism and the unity of the socialist countries and anti-imperialist forces, and to consolidating the policy of peace and independence in international life. We are endeavoring, and will consistently endeavor, to develop relations with the socialist countries, with developing countries, and with developed capitalist countries. These relations will always be based on the principles of equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and renunciation of the use and threat of force.

We will consistently work for security in Europe and for developing our relations with our neighbors and Balkan countries. We will endeavor to contribute to solving the complex and grave international problems through negotiations. We resolutely militate for halting military conflicts and for responsible promotion of each people's cause and of the cause of peace in general, so that negotiated solutions can be devised, acceptable to all interested sides. We will resolutely struggle for disarmament and for a new world economic order. We are firmly convinced that the anti-imperialist political forces--among which the socialist countries take an important place--are capable, when acting in unity, of halting the aggravation of the international situation, of promoting a new, democratic policy, and of resuming and developing the policy of detente, respect for independence and peace throughout the world. (Long and prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu-peace!")

In a spirit of responsibility for our people and for the cause of socialism and peace, our party and state will make every possible effort to contribute to settling all problems, to the triumph of peace and national independence, to social progress and to building a better and more just world; which will ensure free and sovereign development for each people and nation! (Loud and prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!", "Ceausescu-peace!")

Dear comrades, I want to end by once again expressing my conviction that the party county organization and its aktiv, the communists, all party organizations and the working people--primarily the workers' class and other social categories--all the inhabitants of Brasov County and Municipality will resolutely work to fulfill their greatly responsible tasks for 1981 and for the new 5-year plan, and will increase their country's contribution to the general development of the national economy and to raising the people's material and intellectual living standard. I know that the Brasov party aktiv and working people, regardless of nationality, are a reliable force and that they will do their best to show that the shortcomings noted are not inherent and will take one of the first places in the national competition. (Loud applause and ovations; chants of "Ceausescu, RCP!") So far your county has never taken first place. I urge you to give it serious thought, to examine and pledge to take first place in the national competition in the current 5-year plan, or at least in one of the years! (Loud and prolonged applause; prolonged chants of "We are fulfilling the 5-year plan and building a beautiful country!")

I wish you all, the party aktiv led by the county committee, the communists and all working people in Brasov Municipality and County, ever greater successes in all your activities. I hope you will take one of the leading places--and I would be very pleased if it were first! I wish you all good health and happiness! (Loud applause and cheers; loud chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" "Ceausescu and the people!" "Ceausescu--many happy returns!" The audience stands up and cheers at length in an enthusiastic atmosphere for the RCP, for its Central Committee, for the party secretary general and president of the country, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu)

BRIEFS

AVRAM IN TURKEY--Ion Avram, Romanian minister of the machine-building industry, who is visiting Turkey for the proceedings of the seventh sessions of the Joint Romanian-Turkish Governmental Commission on Economic Cooperation, was received on 12 January by Turkish Premier Bulent Ulusu. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Jan 81 p 4 AU]

HOSTAGE ACCORD MAY HELP REDUCE WORLD TENSIONS

AU191724 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Bojan Dimitrijevic commentary]

[Text] The event is of multiple significance, primarily for Iran, where the taking of U.S. diplomats as hostages transformed itself from an unusual act of defense of a young revolution into its opposite, an obstacle to the stabilization and development of this revolution. The event is also of significance for the United States. Although it is said that Carter lost the election partly because of the hostage affair, he succeeded in restraining himself from intervention, and in this way he prevented the world from gaining a repulsive picture of America again, as at the time of the intervention in Vietnam.

The Iranian-American accord on the hostages for the time being constitutes only a sign of a possible pacification in one of the tense points where the big powers tend to expand their spheres of interest at the expense of the nonaligned countries. It remains to be seen how Iranian-American relations will develop now, and how much the new president will seek points of agreement and cooperation with the Iranian revolution, now that the burden of the hostages has been removed. This will not be an easy job. There will be many misunderstandings to come.

One must expect that the Iranian revolution will also take care to preserve its own authenticity, which it can do only through equal cooperation with everybody, rejecting any form of pressure, intervention and interference in the right of Iran to search for its own way of development.

For the nonaligned countries, which have recently been victims of the contest between the blocs, this event constitutes an opportunity to make stronger efforts than before to make possible a peaceful solution of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict through their good offices, the more so since this conflict serves the contest of the big powers at the expense of nonalignment.

An opportunity will be offered at the beginning of February in New Delhi, when the nonaligned countries' foreign ministers will also talk about solving the conflict between the two nonaligned countries.

Perhaps resolving the Iranian-American crisis over the hostages today will have a favorable effect on other aspects of the contest between the blocs, too. True, this is no more than a hope right now. It is only certain that the nonaligned countries will insist on favorable developments in the current tense international relations.

REAGAN INAUGURAL, HOSTAGE RELEASE REPORTED

AU201954 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] An hour ago, Ronald Reagan was sworn in and thus became the 40th President of the United States. Goran Milic, our Washington correspondent, reports more extensively:

It was at precisely the time when the new President, accompanied by the previous head of state, entered the Capitol that the first news agency report was made public that the hostages had left Tehran by air after 444 days in captivity. As I am reporting this, the news has not been officially confirmed here. But if it is, then it will be announced by the new administration's press spokesman.

Reagan was sworn in at 1800 Yugoslav time. In his inauguration address, the new U.S. President briefly and in measured words expressed his gratitude to Carter, previous U.S. head of state, for his cooperation in the transition period. Reagan sees the high inflation rate as the main problem of the current situation. He repeated the old truth that neither individuals nor society can spend in excess of their earnings.

The way to realize the slogan of a new beginning is not only in better work but, as Reagan says, also in reducing the extent of the power of the federal administration. It is precisely in that that some of Reagan's liberal opponents see a danger that some programs of social assistance might disappear together with limiting the federal administration.

Reagan spoke less about foreign policy. He only said that he would support all those countries that believe in the American ideas of liberty. He added that he would strive for peace, but warned, (?as he put it), the enemies of freedom that they should never understand peace as surrender because, he claims, there will be none of that.

More on Address

LD202208 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2104 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Washington, 20 Jan (TANJUG)--In his inaugural address today, President Ronald Reagan said that peace is what the American people want most but added "when action is required to preserve our national security, we will act."

The United States will negotiate in order to preserve peace, even at the price of sacrifice, but it will never give up, said Reagan.

Speaking of relations with neighbours and allies, the new U.S. President said the United States would strive for mutually beneficial relations and would not use its friendship to impose on the sovereignty of its neighbours and allies.

Ronald Reagan devoted a major part of his address to the internal situation in the United States, and announced new resolute measures for recovery of the economy and struggle against stagnation and inflation.

Reagan was today optimistic as regards the nation's ability to find a way out of the exceptionally serious economic crisis and proclaimed an era of national reconstruction.

BORBA VIEWS HAIG'S CALL FOR INCREASED ARMS

AU201607 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Jan 81 p 4

[From "The World this Week" column by Vlado Teslic: "A General in the State Department"]

[Text] Generals at the head of foreign ministries are not an unusual occurrence although they appear less and less frequently even in the military regimes of Latin American countries. The occurrence need not be extraordinary even in the United States, one of the world superpowers which has often leaned on military forces in its foreign policy.

What is extraordinary is that in the present complex international situation, when negotiations and agreements are imperatively demanded instead of confrontation, the new U.S. secretary of state has a militarily simple and one-sided answer to all problems: more arms.

When one insists on this, it is inevitable that all the crises, conflicts, inequalities and claims of the developing world are subordinated to the priority accorded to building the military force and special American interests and leading positions in world affairs.

As expected, the excuse has been found in what Haig called the Soviet challenge, or rather "the transformation of the Soviet military power from a continental and predominantly land force into a global offensive army, navy and air force, fully capable of supporting an imperial foreign policy."

Does this mean that the U.S. secretary of state has announced the well-known variation of the policy of containment of the other side, similar to the policy of John Foster Dulles, who was no general but the secretary of state of General Eisenhower?

MIJATOVIC MAKES AWARD TO OUTGOING U.S. AMBASSADOR

LD202232 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1710 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jan (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, presented the Order of the Yugoslav Flag with cordon to Lawrence Eagleburger, the U.S. ambassador to Yugoslavia today.

Mijatovic received Eagleburger in a farewell visit and had a friendly talk of some length with him.

The out-going ambassador was also received today by Veselin Djuranovic, president of Yugoslavia's Federal Executive Council, and Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade.

BULGARIA REPORTED TO ATTACK ANTHOLOGY ON MACEDONIA

LD202312 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1221 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Sofia, 19 Jan (TANJUG)--ISTORICHESKI PREGLED, the periodical of the Institute of History of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, has made in its latest issue yet another attempt to prove "scientifically" the Bulgarian character of the Macedonian nation, of its history and of its culture. As a direct cause for this fresh attempt by Sofia "historians" was the anthology of material on the scientific gathering entitled "The Place of the Ilinden Uprising and Krusevo Republic in the Struggle of the Macedonian People for their National and Social Liberation." This anthology was recently published in Skopje, while the meeting was held in August 1979 in Kursevo in connection with the 75th anniversary of the Ilinden Uprising.

R. Bozhilova, author of the ISTORICHESKI PREGLED article, in her "scientific" discussion, first directs severe objections at Yugoslav historians who attended the meeting in Krusevo only because they noted that Ilinden and the Krusevo Republic are Macedonian. Moreover Bozhilova says of them that they "have gone beyond the limit of scientific conscience," that they "are tendentiously interpreting events and facts" and that they "are crudely forging historical justice." Bozhilova has assessed the contributions made by Yugoslav historians even as "an unusual anti-Bulgarian rage."

By using such an "academic" tone, what particularly bothers Bozhilova is that the Yugoslav historians had quoted in the anthology the words of G. Dimitrov, V. Kolarov, D. Hadzhidimov, T. Pavlov and of other Bulgarian personalities, had published documents of the Bulgarian Government, the BCP and the Education Ministry on the Macedonian nation, its history and in particular on the existence of the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria. In her view all these documents "are collected and arranged in a tendentious manner." Reference to them "only illustrates the subjective method of work of historians in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia," and even their "inability to rise to scientific heights," Bozhilova says.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON MINIC VISIT TO ANGOLA

Party Talks

LD202242 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1345 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Luanda, 20 Jan (TANJUG)--Non-aligned countries play a particular role in the struggle for the establishment of the new international economic order, which is to open better prospects for the development of, primarily, developing countries, it was set out during today's Yugoslav-Angolan party talks.

The MPLA-Party of Labour delegation to the talks is headed by MPLA Politbureau member and Organizational Secretary Lucio Lara, and the LCY delegation, by LCY Central Committee Presidency member and President of the Yugoslav Council for International Relations Milos Minic.

During the talks which opened in the Angolan capital of Luanda yesterday, the all-round development of relations between the two parties was noted, relations which, over the past few years and particularly since Angola's independence, have been expanded in various fields. The positive development of economic relations to date was also noted and possibilities were pointed out for further cooperation in this field.

During the talks, Lucio Lara pointed to the historical continuity of relations between the LCY and the MPLA and underlined the constancy and principled character of cooperation based from the outset on mutual trust. Lara expressed gratitude for and underlined the importance of support and aid extended by Yugoslavia and the LCY to the Angolan people and the MPLA-Party of Labour.

Province Tour

LD202222 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1944 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Luanda, 20 Jan (TANJUG)--A delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia headed by member of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Milos Minic is currently on an official visit to the Angolan MPLA-Party of Labour. Today it toured the central Angolan Province of Uambo, one of the best developed agricultural regions in the country.

The members of the Yugoslav delegation called at the major "Xiang" agricultural institute which has about 2,100 hectares of arable land. They were informed about the work of a group of Yugoslav agronomists from the Belgrade maize institute who have been cooperating for over (?two years) with Angolan experts in the production of hybrid maize.

This year, Yugoslav experts produced 104 tons of seed maize on the institute's experimental fields.

LCY'S POZDERAC RECEIVES PORTUGAL'S CUNHAL

LD202052 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Hamdija Pozderac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, held talks in Belgrade today with a delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party, led by Alvaro Cunhal, the party secretary general. The socioeconomic and political development of the two countries, and the role and activity of the two parties on the domestic level were discussed.

REPORTING CONTINUES ON GRLICKOV VISIT IN FRANCE

Talks With PCF

AU201521 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has visited France at the invitation of the French Communist Party [PCF]. Information on the situation in the two countries and views on main international problems were exchanged during the talks with Georges Marchais, PCF general secretary, and Maxime Gremetz, secretary of the PCF Central Committee. The nonaligned policy, the problem of detente in Europe and the world and the new international economic system were especially discussed. Mutual readiness to further advance bilateral cooperation was confirmed.

Return Home

AU202150 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has returned from Paris where he was on a short working visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party.

TALKS WITH EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATION CONCLUDE

AU201748 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jan 81 p 8

[Text] Strassbourg, 15 Jan (TANJUG)--Although the procedure of ratification has not yet been concluded in the national parliaments--it will probably be completed before this summer--the new agreement concluded between the EEC and Yugoslavia has begun to be implemented. The first results have been noticed as well as certain difficulties, and one should react to them in good time. This was stated at a press conference last night by the heads of the Yugoslav and European assemblies. The conference was held after 2 days of talks on the implementation of the agreement signed last April.

The Yugoslav delegation was headed by Sinan Hasani, vice president of the assembly, and the European Parliament delegation by (Vicenzo Betica), chairman of the standing delegation for relations with Yugoslavia.

Several meetings which the Yugoslav delegation had in Strassbourg were the first opportunity for a braod analysis of the application of the April agreement to date. For instance, it was noted that the Yugoslav deficit was reduced by about 20 percent, but it was done at the expense of trade and more through a reduction of Yugoslav imports than an increase of exports. The partners in the discussion agreed that new efforts are needed for a gradual attainment of equilibrium in trade through a more pronounced increase in the sale of Yugoslav goods in the Community markets.

Views were also exchanged on the consequences of the admission of Greece to the EEC for Yugoslav exports, and the relations of Yugoslavia with the Community. The members of the European Parliament expressed their support for the position of the Yugoslav delegation to the effect that the entry of Greece in the EEC should not harm relations between the Community and Yugoslavia nor endanger the sale of Yugoslav goods in the markets of the Ten.

The transportation of goods through Yugoslavia was also exhaustively examined: The problem has existed for some time, but it has become more acute with the admission of Greece to the Community. A financial credit of about $250 million is only a token share in investment in new roads in Yugoslavia along which the transit of goods to the community countries runs.

Showing a lively interest in the Yugoslav analyses of the latest crises in Europe and the world, the hosts expressed their pleasure at the fact that since President Tito's death Yugoslavia has retained its prestige in the world and especially in the nonaligned movement. Sinan Hasani also acquainted the European deputies with the preparations for the ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries in New Delhi.

Advocating closer ties between Yugoslavia and the EEC, Simone Veil, president of the European Parliament, said that they should lead more than ever to a revival of the North-South dialog, which "the Western countries are inclined to forget" in these moments of crisis, as she remarked.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER AGREES TO PAYMENTS DEFICIT

AU201936 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Summary] At its session today, the SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces adopted the decisions on Yugoslavia's projected unified balance of payments and foreign exchange balance for 1981. Slavoljub Slijepcevic reports:

The decisions adopted by the Chamber of Republics and Provinces today are a component part of the annual economic policy documents and are aimed at ensuring a consistent implementation of the stabilization policy. "The basic premise in this respect is that a normal supply of all necessary imported materials for industry must be ensured this year, but at the same time the country's foreign debts must be further reduced.

It is on the basis of this premise that a firm position has been adopted that this year the foreign exchange balance of payments deficit may amount to $1.8 billion," that is, some 20 percent below the 1980 deficit.

"The delegations of all republics and provinces adopted the projected deficit for this year at the very beginning of the process of coordination of views, but they criticized the methods and criteria on the basis of which the distribution was made." However, the Federal Executive Council was compelled to resort to these methods and criteria because the Interrepublican Committee had failed to agree on new methods and criteria by the end of December. Furthermore, the 1981-85 social plan, as the basic document for determining the balance of payments and the foreign exchange balance, has not been adopted as yet. It will be adopted by the end of February. It was decided today that the adoption of the plan will be immediately followed by the necessary procedures to prepare new methods for determining and monitoring the balance of payments and foreign exchange positions. If the republics and provinces succeed in coordinating their views in this respect by the end of March, the necessary changes will be made in the balance of payments and the foreign exchange balance. However, regardless of all that, the foreign exchange deficit will not be increased this year.

FIVE-YEAR ENERGY PRODUCTION PLANS OUTLINED

AU192121 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Jan 81 p 1

[E. Vecovska article: "Yugoslavia From 1981 to 1985: More Coal, Less Oil"]

[Summary] Coal and the rivers constitute about 88 percent of the potential energy sources in Yugoslavia. The coal deposits are estimated at 25 billion tons. The potential hydroelectric energy of about 6 billion kwh is less than 50 percent utilized.

The draft social plan for 1981-1985 gives priority to more rapid development of domestic energy resources. "He who produces energy from his own sources will more easily overcome the energy crisis which will be further aggravated." The draft plan envisages that an additional 32 million tons of coal will be produced in new coal mines. The total coal production in 1985 will exceed 80 million tons. The republics and provinces have undertaken to invest in increased coal production and in construction of coal-fired power stations totalling 6,800 mw. No oil-fired power stations will be constructed in Yugoslavia in the coming 5 years, and the existing ones will be used only to meet peak demand.

It is envisaged to construct hydroelectric power stations totalling 1,500 mw. "With the construction of new electricity generating plants (both coal-fired power stations and hydroelectric plants) totalling 7,805 mw [figures as published], the overall capacities in 1985 will increase to 21,500 mw, which will ensure a stable supply of 'domestic' power of good quality to the economy and the people."

Intensive oil prospecting is envisaged. The production of crude oil in 1985 will reach at least 5 million tons, and imports will amount to 14 million tons at most. A secondary processing capacity will be built and the proportion of heavy fuel oil in oil products will be reduced to below 25 percent.

An energy consumption plan for the coming 5 years will determine electricity, oil, coal and natural gas requirements according to the branches of the economy and according to the republics and provinces. "The possibilities of importing crude oil and oil products will be determined within the agreed balance of payments of Yugoslavia."

DOLANC CRITICIZES INEFFICIENCY IN HEALTH CARE

LD202326 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 19 Jan (TANJUG)--"We must struggle to ensure that (?our programs) of stabilization do not allow people's health to be brought into question as a result of economizing or some kind of unacceptable policy of restraint.

I think that this is more important to us than many other things." This was one of the points emphasized in Stane Dolanc's report at the recent session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium on the realization of the right of citizens to health protection as a significant socioeconomic issue, which was published by the journal SOCIJALNA POLITIKA in its latest issue, which is devoted to this topic.

Dolanc proceeds from the fact that protection of health and life must be treated as a basic sociopolitical and economic question. He notes great successes by our community in health protection but also states his disagreement with certain phenomena. For example, there is too much administration in health. ("On the average doctors spend more time on administration than on treating people...."). According to him, in many places this bureaucracy is stimulated by the very organization of health institutions.

Let us say, individual clinics have about 90 organizations of associated labor as composite organizations of associated labour. "Now, to combine all that, to manage it administratively, is not at all easy." ("They say that people have spent months counting the vanes in a central heating system for this is counted among basic resources and divided among the basic organizations and so forth....") Dolanc says. He considers such application of the law on associated labor to health institutions to be counter-productive. "I am not at all against the existence of organizations of associated labor in this sphere, for it is necessary and it would be against the Constitution if some other concept were used. But I think that this concept should be set out so that on the one hand true self-management by all people would be permitted, and on the other, organization and self-management would be included in science and technology...."

TRADE UNION COUNCIL ADOPTS 1981 PROGRAMS

AU201940 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Summary] At its plenary session today, the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia adopted the report on its work in 1980 and its work program for 1981, as well as the program of international activity of the confederation. Zoran Vaskovic reports:

The program of international activity of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia "proceeds from the need to cooperate with the largest possible number of trade unions in the world regardless of their international orientation." Experience has shown that the widest contacts help in finding ways for joint action in the situation faced by workers throughout the world. Josip Francic spoke on these tasks:

[Begin recording] One of the priority tasks in our activity in 1981 must be to involve trade unions in the efforts to solve the problem of developing and building a new international economic system, and strengthening cooperation with trade unions in developing countries on the basis of the conclusions of the Belgrade conference on development. "Actions in cooperation with trade unions in the neighboring countries will be further intensified this year to exchange views on a number of such problems of mutual interest as the implementation of the Osimo agreements with the Italian trade unions, the protection of interests of our workers in Austria, various problems faced by our trade unions in their daily activities and, in general, a further promotion of cooperation among trade unions in the Balkans." [end recording]

"Various actions in cooperation with trade unions of the socialist and the developed Western countries are also planned." Within the framework of cooperation with the West European trade unions special attention will be devoted to problems of Yugoslav workers temporarily employed in those countries.